Environment Canada Environnement Canada

ENVIRONMENT CANADA

DEPARTMENTAL PERFORMANCE REPORT

2011–2012

Canada

Departmental Performance Report 2011–2012

Issued also in French under title:
Rapport ministériel sur le rendement 2011-2012

Cat. No.: En1-47/2012E-PDF

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Minister's Message

As Canada's Environment Minister, I am pleased to present the 2011–2012 Departmental Performance Report. This report outlines Environment Canada's progress in addressing the priorities and commitments set out in the 2011–2012 Report on Plans and Priorities.

Our Government remains committed to ensuring that our natural resources are developed in an environmentally sustainable manner while maximizing economic growth, competitiveness and the creation of good, long-term jobs for Canadians.

In 2011, Environment Canada marked its 40th anniversary with a commitment to strengthening its role as a world-class regulator. We are streamlining our regulatory processes to make them more transparent, efficient and effective, building on our proven track record of regulatory excellence. The Government of Canada also celebrated the 140th anniversary of the Meteorological Service of Canada by announcing investments of $78.7 million to strengthen weather monitoring infrastructure, ensuring Canadians continued access to weather, water and climate monitoring information.

We've taken major steps to form strong partnerships with the provinces and territories to develop, implement, monitor and enforce national, science-based environmental regulations and standards. As part of our comprehensive approach to clean water, we have invested $6.5 million for the clean-up of Lake Simcoe and provided funding for nine new community projects to clean up Lake Winnipeg. We took action to protect and conserve Canada's rich and abundant biodiversity by investing $50 million over the next two years to support continued efforts under the *Species at Risk Act*. We signed the St Lawrence Action Plan 2011-2026 with the Province of Québec to ensure water quality, sustain the use of the river and conserve its biodiversity.

In collaboration with Alberta, we put in place the *Joint Canada-Alberta Implementation Plan for Oil Sands Monitoring* for a world-class, comprehensive environmental monitoring program in the oil sands that will be among the most transparent and accountable systems of its kind in the world. The joint plan strengthens environmental monitoring programs for air, water, land and biodiversity in the oil sands region. This plan will deliver rigorous scientific data to help ensure that the oil sands are developed in an environmentally sustainable manner.

Domestically, we continued to take significant action on reducing greenhouse gas emissions with initiatives such as coal-fired electricity regulations and the proposed heavy-duty vehicle regulations. Canada is about half way towards meeting its 2020 target for greenhouse gas emissions. On the international stage, Canada provided nearly $400 million in 2011-2012 as part of the $1.2 billion "fast-start" financing. Canada continues to play a significant role in advancing the Durban Platform for Enhanced Action to be implemented by 2020. We are also working with international partners to reduce short-lived climate pollutants like black carbon and methane.

Environment Canada remains committed to serving and restoring Canada's natural environment, helping Canadians to make informed decisions on weather, water and climate conditions, as well as minimizing threats to Canadians and their environment from pollution. My Department will continue to provide Canadians with a clean, safe and sustainable environment supported by science and regulatory excellence.

The Honourable Peter Kent, P.C., M.P.
Minister of the Environment

SECTION I: ORGANIZATIONAL OVERVIEW

Raison d'être

Environment Canada is the federal lead department on a wide range of environmental issues facing Canadians. As a science-based department, Environment Canada addresses these issues through research, policy development, service delivery to Canadians, regulation and enforcement of environmental laws, and strategic partnerships. Programs are focused on conserving and restoring Canada's natural environment; equipping Canadians to make informed decisions on weather, water and climate conditions; and minimizing threats to Canadians and their environment from pollution. The Department's program focus reflects the increasingly evident interdependence between environmental sustainability and economic well-being.

Responsibilities

A number of acts and regulations provide the Department with its mandate and allow it to carry out its programs. Under the *Department of the Environment Act*, the powers, duties and functions of the Minister of the Environment extend to and include matters relating to

- the preservation and enhancement of the quality of the natural environment, including water, air and soil quality;
- renewable resources, including migratory birds and other non-domestic flora and fauna;
- water;
- meteorology;
- the enforcement of any rules or regulations made by the International Joint Commission relating to boundary waters; and
- the coordination of the policies and programs of the Government of Canada respecting the preservation and enhancement of the quality of the natural environment.

Beyond those authorities conferred under the *Department of the Environment Act*, the Minister of the Environment exercises

Stewardship Mandate

Environment Canada works in partnership with others to provide Canadians with a **clean, safe and sustainable environment.** The Department fulfills its mandate through various activities, such as conducting research on water and air quality and monitoring Canada's natural environment; developing regulations to prevent pollutions and reduce greenhouse gas emissions; working with others to preserve biodiversity by expanding the network of federal protected areas within Canada; and providing advance warning for severe weather events.

additional authorities provided under other acts and regulations[i] including, but not limited to, the *Canadian Environmental Protection Act, 1999* (CEPA 1999), the *Federal Sustainable Development Act*, and several pieces of legislation relating to the protection of biodiversity and water and the enforcement of environmental laws and regulations. Under the *Canadian Environmental Assessment Act*, Environment Canada provides information and analysis as a federal expert to support robust environmental assessments.

The Department is a key partner for other federal departments, including its ministerial portfolio partners, the Canadian Environmental Assessment Agency and Parks Canada, where statutes provide Environment Canada with secondary or shared responsibility for the successful execution of other federal departments' mandates. These statutes include, among others, the *Arctic Waters Pollution Prevention Act* (Transport Canada, Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada, and Natural Resources Canada), the *Canada Foundation for Sustainable Development Technology Act* (Natural Resources Canada), the *Fisheries Act* (Fisheries and Oceans Canada) and the *Marine Liability Act* (Transport Canada).

A wide-ranging role; a solid foundation—The Department supports its stewardship mandate—providing Canadians with a clean, safe and sustainable environment—through an array of diverse programs based on science, technology and strong partnerships. Environment Canada is also a world-class regulator, using a suite of tools to achieve specific outcomes.

Environment Canada works for the benefit of Canadians—the Department serves Canadians directly by providing weather and environmental services; and indirectly by protecting fragile ecosystems, promoting compliance with environmental regulations, and cleaning up waters such as those shared by Canada and the United States.

Environment Canada is a science-based department—the Department devotes significant budget and workforce resources to science and technology activities in diverse fields, including biology, chemistry, atmospheric and environmental sciences, hydrology, meteorology, engineering and informatics. Science and technology form the foundation of the Department's work; they are central to Environment Canada's capacity to achieve its mandate and legislative obligations. The Department collects and disseminates knowledge to support sound environmental decision making and encourages innovation in science and technology.

About Environment Canada: Facts and Figures

A long history

Environment Canada was created in 1971, but some of its component organizations are much older, such as the Canadian Wildlife Service founded in 1947, the Water Survey of Canada in 1908, and the Meteorological Service of Canada in 1871.

A national workforce

Some 65% of Environment Canada's employees work outside the National Capital Region. Department employees are located across Canada, from Iqaluit to Burlington and Vancouver to St. John's, working in field offices, laboratories, natural wildlife areas and weather stations.

Environment Canada works collaboratively with many partners—Environmental issues have wide-ranging implications for social and economic decisions. Environment Canada works in collaboration with many partners, including other federal government departments, provincial and territorial governments, Aboriginal governments, the governments of other nations, academic institutions, environmental non-governmental organizations, and international organizations. This collaboration enhances the efforts of all partners in working for a clean, safe and sustainable environment.

Environment Canada is committed to operating as a world-class regulator—As an important federal regulator, Environment Canada works within the broader federal performance-based regulatory system developing, promoting compliance with and enforcing a wide array of regulations to protect Canadians and their environment. Environment Canada is strengthening its regulatory system to become increasingly evidence-based, effective, efficient, transparent and adaptable.

Strategic Outcomes and Program Activity Architecture

Environment Canada fulfills its mandate by promoting three Strategic Outcomes, each contributing to the Government of Canada outcome of a clean and healthy environment.

Strategic Outcome 1: **Canada's natural environment is conserved and restored for present and future generations.**
This Strategic Outcome is aimed at ensuring that land, water and biodiversity are sustained so that Canadians can enjoy and benefit from their natural legacy over the long term.

Strategic Outcome 2: **Canadians are equipped to make informed decisions on changing weather, water and climate conditions.**
Canadians need to have information and services to enable them to respond and adapt to immediate and longer-term changes in weather, water, air quality and climate conditions that affect their health, safety and economic well-being.

Strategic Outcome 3: **Threats to Canadians and their environment from pollution are minimized.**
This Strategic Outcome addresses the management and reduction of pollution and waste that directly or indirectly harms human health or the environment.

Program Activity Architecture

Nine Program Activities are aligned to support the achievement of the Department's three Strategic Outcomes. Together, the Program Activities and Strategic Outcomes support progress against the Department's stewardship mandate of providing a clean, safe and sustainable environment. In addition to conducting these Program Activities, Environment Canada maintains core internal corporate services.

All of the Department's Strategic Outcomes, Program Activities and Internal Services Activities are illustrated within Environment Canada's 2011–2012 Program Activity Architecture (PAA) shown on page 8.

2011–2012 Environment Canada Program Activity Architecture

GOVERNMENT OF CANADA PRIORITY: CLEAN AND HEALTHY ENVIRONMENT

1. Canada's natural environment is conserved and restored for present and future generations.				2. Canadians are equipped to make informed decisions on changing weather, water and climate conditions.		3. Threats to Canadians and their environment from pollution are minimized.		
1.1 Biodiversity - Wildlife and Habitat	**1.2** Water Resources	**1.3** Sustainable Ecosystems	**1.4** Compliance Promotion and Enforcement-Wildlife	**2.1** Weather and Environmental Services for Canadians	**2.2** Weather and Environmental Services for Targeted Users	**3.1** Substances and Waste Management	**3.2** Climate Change and Clean Air	**3.3** Compliance Promotion and Enforcement-Pollution
1.1.1 Biodiversity Policy and Priorities	1.2.1 Water Quality and Aquatic Ecosystems Health	1.3.1 Sustainability Reporting and Indicators		2.1.1 Weather Observations, Forecasts and Warnings	2.2.1 Meteorological services in support of air navigation	3.1.1 Substances Management	3.2.1 Climate Change and Clean Air Regulatory Program	
1.1.2 Species at Risk	1.2.2 Water Resource Management and Use	1.3.2 Ecosystem Assessment and Approaches		2.1.2 Health-related Meteorological Information	2.2.2 Meteorological and Ice services in support of marine navigation	3.1.2 Waste Management	3.2.2 Climate Change and Clean Air Partnerships	
1.1.3 Migratory Birds	1.2.3 Hydrological Service and Water Survey	1.3.3 Community Engagement		2.1.3 Climate Information, Predictions and Tools	2.2.3 Meteorological services in support of military operations	3.1.3 Environmental Emergencies	3.2.3 Environmental Technology	
1.1.4 Wildlife Habitat Conservation		1.3.4 Ecosystems Initiatives			2.2.4 Meteorological services for economic and commercial sectors	3.1.4 Contaminated Sites		

Legend

Strategic outcome
Program activity*
Program sub-activity

4. Internal Services		
4.1.1 Governance and Management Support (includes Management and Oversight, Communications, and Legal)	4.1.2 Resource Management Services (includes Human Resources Management, Financial Management, Information Management, Information Technology, and Travel and Other Administrative Services)	4.1.3 Asset Management Services (includes Real Property, Materiel, and Acquisition)

Note: On February 16, 2011, responsibility for the Mackenzie Gas Project (MGP) and the Federal Public Administration MGP Office was transferred to the Minister of Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development. Please see the *Canada Gazette* for more information.

* There are Sub-sub-activities under these programs that have not been identified in this graphic.

Organizational Priorities 2011–2012

Environment Canada delivered successfully on its organizational priorities and management priority during 2011–2012.

The progress made under each of these priorities towards providing a clean, safe and sustainable environment for Canadians, is set out below.

Organizational Priority 1: Realize concrete progress on international, continental and domestic initiatives on climate change and clean air.	
Type: ongoing	**Links to Strategic Outcome 3:** *Threats to Canadians and their environment from pollution are minimized.*

Progress on the priority

As a world-class regulator, Environment Canada continued, under its overall regulatory framework, to support programs that are intended to help reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, and maintain or improve air quality. Doing so further advanced progress on a sector-by-sector basis, towards the national GHG reduction target to which Canada committed under the Copenhagen Accord to mitigate climate change, while also contributing to efforts to improve air quality. Initiatives undertaken by Environment Canada to improve air quality and reduce GHG emissions included the development of the new Canadian ambient air quality standards to reduce GHGs from the transportation sector, aligned with the United States.

Key actions towards meeting the priority

Internationally

- In the context of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), Canada played a constructive role in negotiations leading to the "Durban Platform" –an agreement for a new global climate change treaty that will apply to all countries. In fiscal year 2011–2012, Canada also delivered nearly $400 million of the three-year $1.2 billion fast-start financing commitment to help developing economies to reduce emissions and adapt to climate change (see page 54).
- Canada was a founding member of the new Climate and Clean Air Coalition (CCAC) to Reduce Short-Lived Climate Pollutants (SLCPs) as part of collective efforts to limit global warming (see page 55).
- Canada continued to work with the United States and Mexico to build further support for the North American proposal to phase-down hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) under the Montreal Protocol, in accordance with its objective to pursue an aligned climate change approach (see page 54).

Continentally

- Under the Canada–United States Regulatory Cooperation Council Joint Action Plan, Canada and the United States have agreed to consider the expansion of the Canada–United States Air Quality Agreement to address the transboundary flow of particulate matter and have begun the necessary scientific, technical and regulatory foundational work to support the Particulate Annex to the Agreement (see page 55).
- Under the United States–Canada Clean Energy Dialogue (CED), the second Action Plan to strengthen bilateral collaboration on clean energy technologies and to seek solutions to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and accelerate the transition to a low-carbon economy was developed and released in June 2012 (see page 55).
- Canada, the U.S. and Mexico continued to implement the new strategic plan for the Commission on Environmental Cooperation, with priorities focused on Healthy communities and ecosystems, climate change and a low carbon economy, and greening the economy in North America (see page 55).

Domestically

- Environment Canada continued to lead the development of an integrated Air Quality Management System (AQMS), which is a comprehensive approach for reducing air pollution and part of the government's commitment to reducing the threat to Canadians' health and to the environment from air pollutants (see page 56).
- Regulations and new regulatory approaches were developed to reduce GHG emissions in several sectors, including transportation with respect to passenger automobiles and light- and heavy-duty trucks in alignment with the United States; coal-fired electricity generation, and renewable fuels (see page 56).
- Environment Canada initiated work on a possible domestic approach to address short-lived climate pollutants (SLCPs), including black carbon (a component of particulate matter that is a significant contributor to near-term global warming), as well as methane, tropospheric ozone and some hydrofluorocarbons (see page 56).

Organizational Priority 2: Enhance environmental conservation, protection and monitoring through the implementation of key national initiatives.

Type: ongoing	Links to all Strategic Outcomes: 1, 2 and 3

Progress on the priority

Environment Canada made progress against this priority through programs directed at the conservation, protection and monitoring of water (including chemicals and wastewater effluent management); ecosystems and habitat; migratory birds and species at risk. These efforts were enhanced by strengthened enforcement programs.

Environment Canada's scientific and technical investments and expertise in areas such as real-time water flow monitoring and severe weather and environmental warnings and forecasts were relied upon by other jurisdictions and Canadians to make decisions or to take appropriate actions.

Key actions towards meeting the priority

Conservation and Protection

- Funding for the Species at Risk program was renewed in Budget 2012 (see page 27).
- Reinvestment was made in the Chemicals Management Plan, managed jointly by Environment Canada and Health Canada. Both Departments will maintain monitoring, assessment and management of potentially harmful chemicals (see page 47).
- Draft regulations for the management of wastewater effluent were developed and have since been finalized,in response to recommendations for action made by the Canadian Council of Ministers of the Environment (CCME). These regulations fulfill a commitment to establish national effluent quality standards intended to reduce risks to fisheries resources, ecosystems and human health (see page 48).
- Results under the Action Plan for Clean water were achieved through effective and active partnerships, concluding and implementing clean-up and monitoring agreements and providing scientific research (see pages 31 and 35). Key initiatives include:
  - the renewal of the Lake Winnipeg Basin Initiative, committing to actions to promote the health of Lake Winnipeg;
  - the negotiation and signing of an amended Canada–United States Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement to restore and maintain the chemical, physical and biological integrity of the

waters of the Great Lakes and the portion of the St. Lawrence River that straddles the border between the two countries;

- planning for the Great Lakes Nutrient Initiative which will provide $16 million over four years to improve nearshore water and ecosystem health in the Great Lakes;
- the conclusion of the Canada–Quebec Agreement on the St. Lawrence, involving 10 federal and 8 provincial departments, which mobilized communities around several St. Lawrence ecosystem issues;
- the provision of funding to local partners from the $30 million, five-year Lake Simcoe Clean-Up Fund, whose objective is to restore the health of Lake Simcoe through projects that reduce phosphorous inputs, rehabilitate habitats, restore the cold-water fishery and support research on, and monitoring of the lake;

- Two notable initiatives were undertaken to advance conservation and biodiversity efforts. The first was initiating work on developing the National Conservation Plan (NCP) in response to the 2011 Speech from the Throne commitment to engage a broad range of stakeholders on the development of an NCP. To begin this process, the Minister of the Environment held a Ministerial Roundtable in January 2012 to identify key themes for the NCP. The second initiative was the development of a domestic response to the Convention on Biological Diversity's Strategic Plan for 2011-2020 (see page 28).
- Working with partners and stakeholders to protect key species and conserve their habitats resulted in the posting of the proposed National Recovery Strategy for Boreal Caribou on the Species at Risk Public Registry for public consultation; the finalization of the National Polar Bear Conservation Strategy; the initial development of a management plan for Polar Bears following the listing of the Polar Bear as a species of special concern under the *Species at Risk Act* (SARA); and ongoing development of a circumpolar action plan for Polar Bears by the signatories to the 1973 Agreement on the Conservation of Polar Bears (Canada, Greenland, Russia, United States and Norway) (see page 27).
- The North American Waterfowl Management Plan (the objective of which is to restore waterfowl populations to their 1970s levels) was revised by Canada, the United States and Mexico to update and better integrate the objectives for waterfowl populations and the wetlands and upland habitat needed to support these populations (see page 28).
- Enforcement and promotion of, and compliance with environmental regulations were strengthened both through increased investment in training and deployment of enforcement and compliance officers and increased geographic coverage of inspections focused on wildlife and pollution (see page 60).

Monitoring

- The Joint Canada–Alberta Implementation Plan for Oil Sands Monitoring was developed in partnership and commits the two governments to a scientifically rigorous, comprehensive, integrated and transparent water, air, land and biodiversity monitoring plan in the oil sands area. The plan was designed to provide an improved understanding of the long-term cumulative effects of oil sands development and to provide publicly available data (see pages 27 and 31).
- A risk-based assessment (RBA) framework was developed to identify, assess and monitor risks to water quality at all federal monitoring sites, together with the National Quality Assurance Framework (NQAF) to manage the monitoring of Canada's water resources (see page 32).
- Investments were made to enhance marine water quality monitoring and to provide higher confidence in shellfish area classification recommendations for the Canadian Shellfish Sanitation Program (CSSP), thereby minimizing health risks associated with the consumption of shellfish and maintaining access to American and international markets (see page 32).

- In addition to marking 140 years of providing national weather services, the Department continued to improve its weather prediction system, weather monitoring infrastructure and accessibility through new technologies such as the Smartphone-enabled mobile Weatheroffice. The Department also continued to support access to world-class weather, water, air quality and climate information in Canada and around the world (see page 41).
- The Department secured funding through Budget 2011 to implement the first phase of a long-term vision for sustainability of weather and environmental services (see page 41).

Management Priority: Foster capacity of enabling functions to support programs.

Type: ongoing	Links to all Strategic Outcomes: 1, 2 and 3

Progress on the priority

To support progress on the Department's organizational priorities, Strategic Outcomes and program commitments, the Department's Internal Services providers delivered services across the Department, while realigning departmental resource levels. The Department continued to improve its overall assessment under the government's Management Accountability Framework (MAF).

Key actions towards meeting the priority

- The adoption of modifications to the Departmental Financial Management System, together with the introduction of a desktop electronic management tool providing the Department's managers with real-time data accessibility, both facilitates decision making and promotes compliance with financial management procedures, policies and protocols (see page 63).
- A multi-year risk-based audit and evaluation plan that focuses on areas of highest risk and priorities was designed to provide management with objective and independent information, assurance and advice regarding the performance of departmental programs, policies and operations.
- The Department successfully communicated, both internally and externally, its stewardship mandate and that all programs and services support a "clean, safe and sustainable" environment.
- Departmental infrastructure, technologies and systems investments were made to maintain both secure and accessible key services and information for Canadians and decision-makers (see pages 62 and 63).
- Investments made in training and development, retention and recruitment enabled the Department to maintain, during a period of restraint, a viable workforce, much of which consists of recognized experts within their fields of practice, be they scientific, technical or regulatory (see page 63).

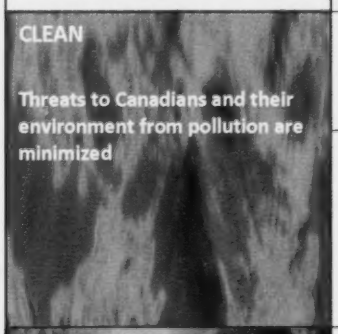
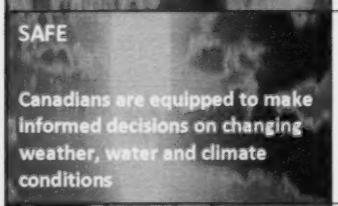
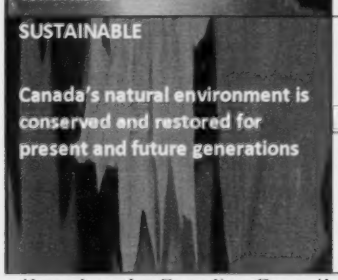
Environment Canada's Five Key Environmental Indicators

Environment Canada's stewardship vision is centered on delivering a ***clean, safe and sustainable*** environment for Canadians. Five key environmental indicators were developed to represent, at a high level, progress in these three areas.

Three of these indicators—those for air quality, water quality and climate change—are already reported as part of Environment Canada's Performance Measurement Framework (PMF). The remaining two indicators—biodiversity and severe weather events—were developed in 2011–2012 and will be included and reported in the PMF for the 2012–2013 reporting cycle.

The results of these indicators (reported below) are not solely attributable to Environment Canada's actions, but are indicative of the results achieved collectively by various levels of government and partners, in accordance with their responsibilities for the environment.

Environment Canada develops and communicates these and other national environmental indicators through the Canadian Environmental Sustainability Indicators (CESI) program. Further details are available at the CESI website[ii]. Details for the climate change indicator are available in the Canada's Emissions Trends 2012 report[iii].

STEWARDSHIP MANDATE	*KEY INDICATORS*	*RESULTS*
	**Air Quality** Fine Particulate Matter ($PM_{2.5}$)	The national average ambient level of fine particulate matter ($PM_{2.5}$) has been steady since 2000. In 2010, the value was 8.7 micrograms per cubic metre (µg/m3).
	Climate Change GHG Emissions Reductions *Copenhagen target: 17% below 2005 level by 2020 or 607 Mt*	In part due to announced federal and provincial measures, Canada is projected to reduce its emissions by 130Mt in 2020 when compared to its initial projected business-as-usual GHG emissions in 2020. This is about half the emissions reductions needed to meet the Copenhagen target.
	**Severe Weather Events** Weather Warning Indicator	For its first reporting year, the Weather Warning Index was 7.5 (using data from 2009 to 2011). The index is on a scale of 0 to 10, where 10 signifies that all warnings were within target lead times and there were no missed events or false alarms.
	**Biodiversity** Protected Areas *Target: 17% of Canada's area by 2020*	In 2011, 9.9% of Canada's land was protected, a 19% increase over the period of last five years.
	Water Quality National Freshwater Quality Indicator*	Overall, the national freshwater quality indicator remained stable between 2003 and 2009. For the period 2007 to 2009, freshwater quality was rated as excellent or good at 41% of stations, fair at 39%, and marginal at 17%.

*based on the Canadian Council of Ministers of the Environment (CCME) water quality ratings

Risk Analysis

The purpose of this section is to summarize Environment Canada's response to the Department's corporate risks as identified in the 2011–2012 Report on Plans and Priorities. The mitigation measures that respond to these risks are aimed at minimizing the threats these risks may have posed to the capacity of the Department to support its mandate, and to meet its operational and management priorities.

The Department identified a number of corporate risks: external dependencies; business continuity, capital assets/infrastructure functionality and information management; and risk-based resource management. The measures taken to mitigate these risks follow.

External Dependencies

Environment Canada's expected program results are achieved through collective engagement, commitment and actions by various levels of government and partners in accordance with their responsibilities for the environment at the domestic, continental and international levels. To reduce the risks posed by the Department's dependency on its partners in program delivery, reliance was placed on shared data, information, research and science; participating in or accessing existing bilateral, multilateral or regional fora; and reinvesting in priority areas such as biodiversity and conservation. The creation of Shared Services Canada in 2011 developed a new dependency for the delivery of the Department's 24/7 mission-critical weather services, including the supercomputer and telecom services. The Department developed a relationship with Shared Services Canada to ensure appropriate support.

Internationally, the Department participated in key environmental fora; continued to meet its Copenhagen and Cancun commitments to support developing countries in their efforts to adapt to climate change; and worked with stakeholders, other governments and partners to advance or finalize regulations aimed at reducing climate change and air pollution.

Domestically, engagement efforts with provincial partners and stakeholders secured key joint monitoring and implementation planning in areas such as the oil sands under the Joint Canada–Alberta Implementation Plan for Oil Sands Monitoring; protection and conservation of the Great Lakes and other key waterways through continued advancements under the Action Plan for Clean Water; and the development of recovery strategies and management plans for species such as the Boreal Caribou and Polar Bear.

Canadians and others globally depend on the Department for first-rate weather information and prediction data to inform responsive actions. To provide this service, Environment Canada in turn relies on outside partners. These key working partnerships are integral to ensuring the ongoing delivery of services, and thereby helping to mitigate the corporate risk inherent in external dependencies.

Business Continuity, Capital Assets/ Infrastructure Functionality, and Information Management

Central to the mitigation of this risk has been the renewal of business continuity plans (BCPs) and service-level agreements. These instruments serve to minimize the risk of disruption to mission-critical services such as weather operations. The Department's role was critical in delivering the Government's five-year investment plan to protect the integrity of core infrastructure, such as the

weather and climate monitoring networks, which include the weather radar network, and the surface weather and climate stations. These facilities are at the core of the Department's ability to issue timely weather warnings and provide frequent updates on weather and environmental conditions. The facilities were essential to emergency management organizations during the flooding and hurricane events that affected communities in Manitoba, southern Saskatchewan and Quebec in 2011–2012.

The Department recognized and responded to the need to continue to retain its assets management function and did so through several means. These included the implementation of a comprehensive life-cycle management application and associated policies and procedures to enhance and standardize assets management within the Department. For example, a decision tracking tool (the Assets Lifecycle Management tool) was implemented on a pilot basis for certain meteorological networks and a strategic monitoring plan was developed to take the atmospheric and hydrometric program to 2020. This strategic plan identifies risk mitigation actions through the establishment of monitoring priorities.

Updates to the Real Property Framework were initiated, including input into the federal real property and contaminated sites directories, to comply with the Policy on Management of Real Property. As part of the Asset Lifecycle Management project, the Department started the development of performance indicators and improved asset information holdings.

As a science-based and regulatory department, Environment Canada is a significant contributor of scientific research and monitoring data and is a key partner in the Government of Canada's Open Data initiative. In support of this role, the Department has implemented a process requiring that projects include planning for information management needs and data management requirements at the beginning of a project's life cycle. As a further mitigation measure, Environment Canada developed a data management program, including the implementation of a data catalogue and inventory containing standards pertaining to metadata and data interoperability. These standards will support the Open Data initiative. For example, the Science and Technology Branch has developed data management principles, data stewardship models, a pilot catalogue focusing on the North and on monitoring and priorities for open databases to ensure that accurate and value-added data are being used in the development of Environment Canada's broader management program.

Risk-based Resource Management

Environment Canada's Integrated Risk Management Framework was completed in 2011–2012, providing the foundation for the Department's approach to integrated risk management. The Framework formalized the roles and responsibilities of risk management as the Department continues to enhance and integrate its risk management practices into program management at all levels. Risk management continued to be a key factor that supported and informed departmental priority setting, business and resource planning and decision making.

The Department's credibility is built largely upon its employees and their unique scientific and technical skills and discipline-specific competencies. There is a relatively small pool of experts upon which to draw in the event that departmental expertise is lost, for example, through advancement or attrition. To mitigate this risk, the Department has worked internationally to leverage scientific knowledge and innovation and to participate in international organizations that further departmental expertise and reach.

Environment Canada developed tools, offered training and identified areas of the Department requiring highly specialized knowledge, education or technical skill. For example, the Meteorological Service of Canada implemented an operational plan to ensure that capacity could be retained.

The Department implemented risk-based budget planning to ensure that key priorities were adequately funded to support achievement against Environment Canada's mandate, requiring the identification of and linkage to interdependencies and risks to achieving success. In response to audit and evaluation recommendations, management actions have been taken to support ongoing progress in areas of governance, risk management, internal controls and program performance and relevance.

Summary of Performance

2011–2012 Financial Resources ($ millions)*

Planned Spending	Total Authorities**	Actual Spending**
872.1	1,099.0	1,008.5

* Through out this document, totals may differ within and between tables due to rounding of figures.
** Excludes amount deemed appropriated to Shared Services Canada.

The Department's planned spending represents the amount approved by Parliament through the Main Estimates and increased by other anticipated adjustments for the remainder of the year. Throughout the year, new and renewed funding added a total of $226.9 million to Planned Spending, increasing the Total Authorities to $1,099 million. The main programs contributing to this increase were reinvestment in the Clean Air Regulatory Agenda III ($84.5 million), the Chemicals Management Plan ($25.1 million), the Weather Monitoring and Supercomputing Infrastructure ($9.9 million), the Federal Contaminated Sites Action Plan ($6.7 million), Adaptation to the Impact of Climate Change ($5.1 million), the International Climate Change Strategy ($5.4 million), a statutory payment to the Nature Conservatory of Canada ($33.7 million) and other in-year adjustments. The total authorities include a reduction of $21.7 million for the responsibilities transferred to Shared Services Canada.

The Actual Spending of $1,008.5 million (92% of Total Authorities) reflects the departmental expenditures as reported in the Public Accounts, with a resulting surplus of $90.5 million. This surplus is explained by the decision to reprofile the funds to future year for Sustainable Development and Technology Canada ($25 million), the Action Plan on Clean Water ($3.0 million), the Departmental Financial Management System Implementation ($6.5 million) and the unsigned collective agreements ($5.9 million).

2011–2012 Human Resources (Full-Time Equivalent—FTE)*

Planned	Actual	Difference
6,038	6,208	170

*Through out this document, totals may differ within and between tables due to rounding of figures. The FTE numbers exclude students and employees on Interchange Canada assignments.

The human resources required to sustain an average level of employment over 12 months are based on a 37.5-hour work week. Planned full-time equivalents (FTEs) and Actual FTEs should be read in relation to Planned Spending and Actual Spending respectively in the above 2011–2012 Financial Resources table.

Environment Canada used 6208 FTEs in 2011–2012. This increase of 170 FTEs or 3% over the initial planned estimate of 6,038 FTEs reflects the FTE associated with the $226.9 million in new and renewed funding noted in the 2011–2012 Financial Resources table above. The Actual FTEs include a reduction of 71 FTEs that were transferred to Shared Services Canada.

This FTE utilization represents a decrease of 567 from that of 2010–2011 (6,775 FTEs).

Performance by Strategic Outcome

Strategic Outcome 1: Canada's natural environment is conserved and restored for present and future generations.

Performance Indicators	Targets	2011–2012 Performance Summary
Percentage of Canadian ecosystems where ecosystem health has been assessed as good.	No target for this indicator has been established[1].	The Canadian Biodiversity: Ecosystem Status and Trends 2010 report listed 20 key findings on the health of Canada's ecosystems. The findings rated some 22% of ecosystems as impaired; 50% as of concern; 18% as healthy; and 10% as undetermined.

Program Activity	2010–2011 Actual Spending ($ millions) *	2011–2012				Alignment with Government of Canada Outcomes
		Main Estimates	Planned Spending	Total Authorities **	Actual Spending **	
Biodiversity – Wildlife and Habitat	129.3	108.1	107.2	143.8	138.8	A Clean and Healthy Environment
Water Resources	118.0	94.2	93.2	108.8	107.6	
Sustainable Ecosystems	65.8	74.7	74.8	70.7	66.2	
Compliance Promotion and Enforcement – Wildlife	16.9	18.3	18.3	18.8	17.5	
Total (excluding Internal Services)	**330.0**	**295.2**	**293.4**	**342.1**	**330.1**	

* Totals may differ within and between tables due to rounding of figures.
**Excludes amount deemed appropriated to Shared Services Canada.

[1] In 2012–2013, the performance indicator will be replaced by: Percentage of terrestrial land protected as a measure of conservation effort, and a target of 17% to be attained in 2020 has been established.

Strategic Outcome 2: Canadians are equipped to make informed decisions on changing weather, water and climate conditions.

Performance Indicators	Targets	2011–2012 Performance Summary
Percentage of the population surveyed (adult Canadians) who indicate having received enough notice to properly react to a warning of an approaching winter storm always or most of the time.	85% by 2012	In the 2011 survey, 78% of Canadians reported that they received enough notice. Data for this indicator will be collected next in 2015. A large majority of respondents of the 2012 survey (94%) find Environment Canada's weather services and information important.[2]
Percentage of municipalities that rank atmospheric hazards among the top 10 hazards affecting their community, based on relative risk.[3]	70% of Canadian municipalities by 2015	No data for this indicator are available.[3] Through informal feedback collected by our weather preparedness meteorologists with contacts in provincial/territorial emergency organizations, we understand that municipalities across Canada rank atmospheric hazards and severe weather events among their top ten hazards affecting their communities and are included in municipal emergency preparedness plans for those with such a plan in place.

Program Activity	2010–2011 Actual Spending ($ millions) *	2011–2012				Alignment with Government of Canada Outcomes
		Main Estimates	Planned Spending	Total Authorities **	Actual Spending **	
Weather and Environmental Services for Canadians	186.8	153.9	153.9	173.6	172.4	A Clean and Healthy Environment
Weather and Environmental Services for Targeted Users	23.0	20.5	22.5	24.4	24.1	
Total (excluding Internal Services)	**209.9**	**174.3**	**176.4**	**198.0**	**196.5**	

* Totals may differ within and between tables due to rounding of figures.
**Excludes amount deemed appropriated to Shared Services Canada.

[2] In 2012–2013, this indicator will be replaced by the Weather Warning Index (WWI), created to track the performance of Environment Canada's severe weather warning system in providing Canadians with warnings with sufficient lead time. The WWI is calculated based on information from six warning types that are representative of Canada's climate (severe thunderstorm, rainfall, freezing rain, wind, snowfall and marine gale). For each warning type, the accuracy in predicting the severe weather event and its timeliness is assessed in comparison with the lead times identified in Environment Canada's warning performance target.

[3] The program had intended to quantify the uptake of information by local planning activities; however, measuring this has proved more difficult than anticipated due to methodological challenges and extenuating factors beyond the control of those making the information accessible. For 2012–2013, the indicator has been removed.

Strategic Outcome 3: Threats to Canadians and their environment from pollution are minimized.		
Performance Indicators	Targets	2011–2012 Performance Summary
Canadian emissions of greenhouse gases (carbon dioxide equivalents) in megatonnes (Mt)[4].	Canada's national target is a 17% reduction from 2005 levels by 2020.	Canada's total GHG emissions in 2010 were 692 megatonnes (Mt) of carbon dioxide equivalent (CO_2 eq), or 6.5% (48 Mt) below the 2005 emissions of 740 Mt.
Canadian ambient air quality (ground-level ozone and fine particulate matter).	To be determined. Targets will be determined with the finalization of the air pollutant management approach.	In 2010, the average concentration in Canada of fine particulate matter ($PM_{2.5}$) in the air was 8.7 micrograms per cubic metre ($\mu g/m^3$), 24% higher than in 2009. The likely factors contributing to this increase include the forest fire episodes in Saskatchewan, British Columbia and Quebec; transboundary pollution from the United States; and a warm and dry year in many parts of Canada compared to 2009. Overall, between 2000 and 2010, there was no significant increasing or decreasing trend detected in the national ambient $PM_{2.5}$ concentration. In 2010, the average concentration of ground-level ozone in the outdoor ambient air was 38.2 parts per billion (ppb) in Canada, about 3% higher than the previous year. The increase is mainly due to 2010 being a warmer and drier year than 2009 and to transboundary pollution from the United States. A rising trend was detected from 1990 to 2010, representing a concentration increase of 10% over that period.
Percentage decrease of concentrations of selected substances in air, oil, sediment, water and/or biota from baseline data. [5]	To be determined.	There was a 40% decrease in the polybrominated diphenyl ethers (PBDEs) concentrations in Lake Trout sampled in Lake Ontario and a 13% decrease in PBDEs concentrations in Lake Ontario sediments compared to year 2000 values. There was a 17% decrease in the perfluorooctane sulfonate (PFOS) concentrations in Lake Trout sampled in Lake Ontario and a 40% decrease in PFOS concentrations in Lake Ontario sediments compared to year 2000 values.

[4] Please note that reporting against the Strategic Outcome indicator focuses on historical emissions for the most recent reporting year (currently 2010), whereas the Climate Change Key Indicator on p.13 focuses on a projection of historical emission trends out to 2020, Canada's target year for emission reductions.

[5] This indicator was modified for 2012-2013 and a new target for the indicator was developed.

Program Activity	2010–2011 Actual Spending ($ millions) *	2011–2012				Alignment with Government of Canada Outcomes
		Main Estimates	Planned Spending	Total Authorities **	Actual Spending **	
Substances and Waste Management	103.7	58.7	59.0	93.6	83.3	A Clean and Healthy Environment
Climate Change and Clean Air	160.8	99.4	99.1	178.0	118.3	
Compliance Promotion and Enforcement – Pollution	39.9	39.7	39.7	49.3	43.3	
Total (excluding Internal Services)	**304.5**	**197.7**	**197.7**	**320.9**	**244.8**	

* Totals may differ within and between tables due to rounding of figures.
**Excludes amount deemed appropriated to Shared Services Canada.

Internal Services

Program Activity	2010–2011 Actual Spending ($ millions) *	2011–2012				Alignment with Government of Canada Outcomes
		Main Estimates	Planned Spending	Total Authorities **	Actual Spending **	
Internal Services	242.7	204.8	204.5	238.0	237.1	N/A

* Totals may differ within and between tables due to rounding of figures.
**Excludes amount deemed appropriated to Shared Services Canada.

Contribution to the Federal Sustainable Development Strategy

The Federal Sustainable Development Strategy (FSDS) outlines the Government of Canada's commitment to improving the transparency of environmental decision making by articulating its key strategic environmental goals and targets. Environment Canada ensures that consideration of these outcomes is an integral part of its decision-making processes. Environment Canada contributes to the following FSDS themes as denoted by the following visual identifiers below.

Please note that the FSDS targets included in Section II were established in 2010 with the tabling of the first FSDS and remain in effect until the next cycle of the FSDS in 2013.

Strategic Outcome 1: Canada's natural environment is conserved and restored for present and future generations.

Strategic Outcome 2: Canadians are equipped to make informed decisions on changing weather, water and climate conditions.

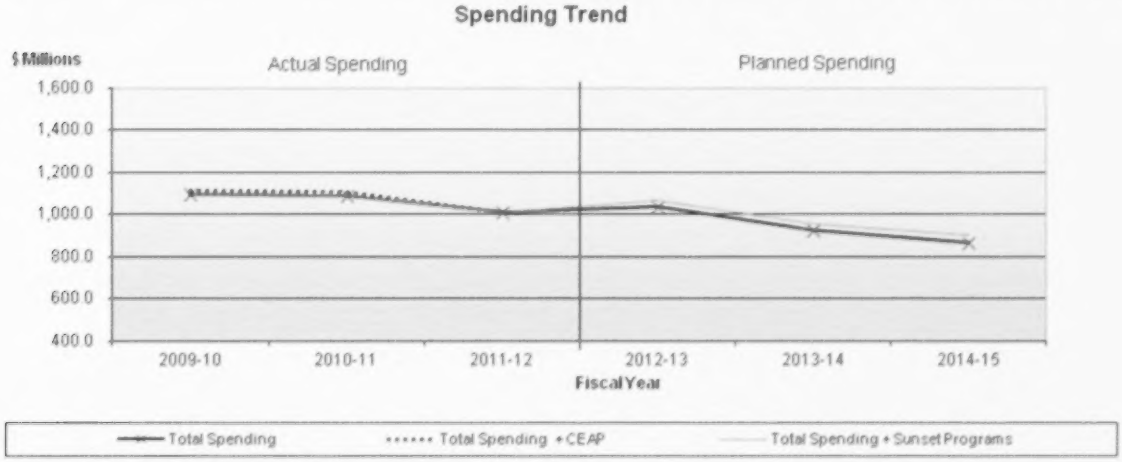
Strategic Outcome 3: Threats to Canadians and their environment from pollution are minimized.

During 2011–2012, Environment Canada considered the environmental effects of initiatives subject to the *Cabinet Directive on the Environmental Assessment of Policy, Plan and Program Proposals*[iv]. Through the strategic environmental assessment process, departmental initiatives were found to have positive environmental effects on goals and targets in Theme 1 – Addressing Climate Change and Air Quality; Theme 2 – Maintaining Water Quality and Availability; and Theme 3 – Protecting Nature. Further information on the results of strategic environmental assessments is available on the Department's strategic environmental assessment public statement website[v].

For further information on Environment Canada's activities to support sustainable development and strategic environmental assessments, please visit the departmental website[vi]. For complete information on the Federal Sustainable Development Strategy, please visit the Environment Canada website[vii].

Expenditure Profile

The following chart depicts the Department's spending trend over a six-year period. For the period from 2009–2010 to 2011–2012, Actual Spending represents the actual expenditures as reported in the Public Accounts. For the period from 2012–2013 to 2014–2015, Planned Spending reflects approved funding by Treasury Board to support the departmental Strategic Outcomes and the reductions attributable to the Budget 2012 decisions.

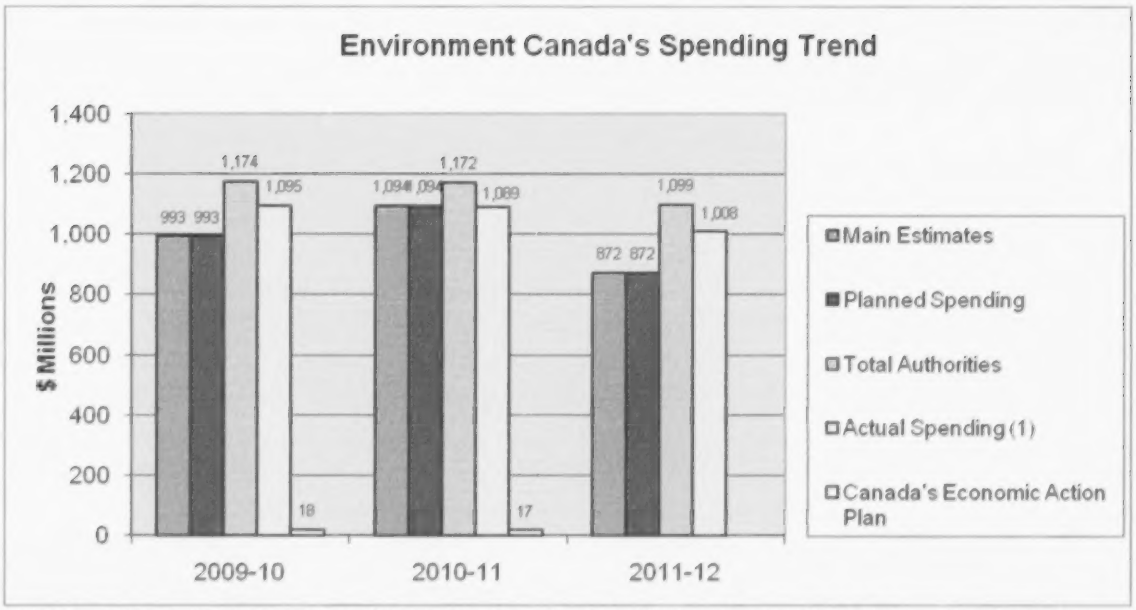


As seen in the chart above, Environment Canada's actual spending as per the Public Accounts for 2011–2012 was $1.008 billion, a year-over-year decrease of $80.4 million or 7.4% from 2010–2011 spending. This decrease is mainly due to the responsibilities transferred to Shared Services Canada, the sunsetting of both the National Vehicle Scrappage program and the Canada's Economic Action Plan.

The decrease in actual spending between 2009–2010 and 2010–2011 ($6.2 million) is primarily attributed to reduced payments to foundations such as the Nature Conservancy of Canada. Other minor variations in spending, both increases and decreases, offset each other.

The increase in spending from 2011–2012 to 2012–2013 is the result of increased funding for Canada's fast-start financing under the Copenhagen Accord and for the Canada Foundation for Sustainable Development and Technology Canada (SDTC). This increase is partly offset by the increased responsibilities transferred to Shared Services Canada and reductions attributable to Budget 2012 decisions.

The decrease in planned spending from 2012–2013 to 2014–2015 is the result of increased reductions attributable to Budget 2012 decisions and reduced and sunsetting funding for initiatives, including Sustainable Development Technology Canada, the Clean Air Regulatory Agenda, the Federal Contaminated Sites Action Plan and the Implementation of Canada's fast-start financing under the Copenhagen Accord. Sunsetting programs are subject to government decisions to extend or enhance funding. The outcomes of these decisions will therefore be reflected in both the Department's future budget exercises and reports on plans and priorities.



(1): Actual Spending includes Canada's Economic Action Plan displayed separately for information purposes.

Estimates by Vote

For information on Environment Canada's organizational Votes and/or statutory expenditures, please see the Public Accounts of Canada 2012 (Volume II). An electronic version of the Public Accounts 2012 is available on the Public Works and Government Services Canada's website.[viii].

SECTION II: ANALYSIS OF PROGRAM ACTIVITIES BY STRATEGIC OUTCOME

Protecting Canada's vast environmental assets remains a priority for Canadians—and for the federal government. Environment Canada plays an important stewardship role in achieving a clean, safe and sustainable environment. The Department's priorities for 2011–2012 and its nine Program Activities align to support three Strategic Outcomes:

Strategic Outcome 1: Canada's natural environment is conserved and restored for present and future generations.

Strategic Outcome 2: Canadians are equipped to make informed decisions on changing weather, water and climate conditions.

Strategic Outcome 3: Threats to Canadians and their environment from pollution are minimized.

The following section expands upon the strategic discussion centering on the Department's priorities, and provides a more detailed review of the performance achieved during 2011–2012 in response to commitments at the Program Activity level.

Strategic Outcome 1:
Canada's natural environment is conserved and restored for present and future generations.

Program Activities for Strategic Outcome 1:

1.1 Biodiversity - Wildlife and Habitat	1.2 Water Resources	1.3 Sustainable Ecosystems	1.4 Compliance Promotion and Enforcement – Wildlife*

* Please note that Program Activity 1.4: Compliance Promotion and Enforcement—Wildlife is described on page 58.

Program Activity 1.1: Biodiversity – Wildlife and Habitat

Program Description

This program aims to prevent biodiversity loss while still enabling sustainable use by protecting and recovering species at risk; conserving, restoring and rehabilitating significant habitats and conserving and managing migratory birds. It also aims to ensure a coordinated and coherent national assessment; planning and action to protect biodiversity, including viable populations of species; healthy and diverse ecosystems; and genetic resources. The program includes the formation of strategic partnerships for the integrated management of Canada's natural capital, including stewardship and the sustainable management of landscapes. Legal and statutory responsibilities for this program include the *Species at Risk Act*; the *Migratory Birds Convention Act, 1994*; the *Canada Wildlife Act*; and the *Wild Animal and Plant Protection and Regulation of International and Interprovincial Trade Act*. International responsibilities include the United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity (1992), the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) and the Convention on Wetlands of International Importance, especially as Waterfowl Habitat (known as the Ramsar Convention). Contributions in support of Biodiversity – Wildlife and Habitat are used as a component of this program.

Program Activity 1.1: Biodiversity – Wildlife and Habitat			
Expected Results	**Performance Indicators**	**Targets**	**Actual Results**
Populations of wildlife, in particular migratory birds and species at risk, are maintained or restored to target levels	Proportion of assessed species in the General Status Reports whose status is considered to be secure	70% Currently met To be maintained	2000: 74% 2005: 70% 2010: 77% The variability between measurement periods reflects different species groupings assessed in each General Status Report; for information on the assessed species status, please see this Website[ix].

2011–2012 Financial Resources ($ millions)

Planned Spending	Total Authorities	Actual Spending
107.2	143.8	138.8

Human Resources (Full-Time Equivalent—FTE)

Planned	Actual	Difference
574	492	-82

Performance Summary and Analysis of Program Activity 1.1: Biodiversity – Wildlife and Habitat

The following summarizes performance against this Program Activity:

- Continued to implement the *Species at Risk Act* (SARA), including posting 27 recovery strategies on the Species at Risk Public Registry and listing Polar Bears as a species of special concern;
- Continued to secure habitats that are important for species at risk through the Habitat Stewardship Program (HSP) for Species at Risk; 168,878 hectares (ha) of habitat had been secured in Canada as of 2011-2012;
- Provided expert advice on species at risk, migratory birds and their habitats for the Joint Canada–Alberta Implementation Plan for Oil Sands Monitoring and high-profile environmental assessments, including the nuclear project in Darlington and the Lower Churchill hydroelectric development projects;
- Posted a proposed national recovery strategy for the Boreal Caribou on the Species at Risk Public Registry for public comment and received and analyzed nineteen thousand comments from stakeholders.
- Completed a review of Environment Canada's avian monitoring program, which generated a number of recommendations currently being implemented, including the institution of a new governance system and a shift in resources to ensure that resources allocated to game and non-game bird species groups are appropriately balanced to support the conservation of all migratory bird species;
- Took steps to reduce incidental take[6] in support of the long-term conservation and protection of migratory bird populations, steps included the development of avoidance guidelines and best management practices that support land-use practices that minimize or avoid impacts to migratory birds;
- Drafted bird conservation plans for 32 regions; all-species ecoregional bird conservation plans provide a clear set of conservation objectives for birds of conservation concern across the country, assisting Environment Canada in fulfilling its mandate to conserve migratory bird populations;

[6] "Incidental take" is the inadvertent disturbance or destruction of migratory birds, their nests and eggs, through activities such as mining, forestry and agriculture, electrical generation and transmission, fishing, management of infrastructure, and urban development.

- An agreement was struck to develop the range-wide circumpolar action plan to guide Polar Bear conservation and research efforts in cooperation with Greenland, Russia, the United States and Norway;
- Revised the North America Waterfowl Management Plan (NAWMP) in collaboration with the United States and Mexico to update and better integrate objectives for waterfowl populations, and the wetlands and upland habitat needed to support them;
- Developed and pre-tested the nationwide Canadian Nature Survey, which was to be administered in summer 2012 to gather social, cultural and economic data on Canadians' nature-based activities, interactions with wildlife, and awareness of biodiversity, conservation and species at risk;
- Continued development of proposals to expand Environment Canada's network of protected areas for the future establishment of five new National Wildlife Areas (NWAs) through the Northwest Territories Protected Areas Strategy and one Marine Wildlife Area - Scott Island, British Columbia;
- Continued to administer the Invasive Alien Species Partnership Program (IASPP) in relation to reducing the spread or impact of invasive alien species in Canada and conducted work to better understand and reduce the threat of new alien invasive species entering Canada;
- Chaired the Circumpolar Biodiversity Monitoring Program (CBMP) and contributed to its ecosystem-based monitoring plans;
- Under the CBMP, the marine plan was completed and Environment Canada continued to contribute to the Conservation of Arctic Flora and Fauna working group of the Arctic Council and provide policy advice and indicator development support for the Arctic Biodiversity Assessment Steering Committee;
- Represented Canada at international fora that established the Intergovernmental Panel on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES);
- Partnered with non-governmental organizations such as the Nature Conservancy of Canada and Ducks Unlimited to help fund the acquisition of large tracts of important habitat for conservation of biodiversity, particularly migratory birds and species at risk; and,
- Initiated discussions at the federal, provincial and territorial levels and agreed on the path forward for developing the domestic response to the Convention on Biological Diversity's 2011–2020 Strategic Plan leading up to the 11th Conference of the Parties on Biological Diversity (COP11) in October 2012.

Partnerships in Action – Partnering in Biodiversity

Environment Canada works with its federal, provincial and territorial partners to provide information to the public on biodiversity news and events at the one-stop website.

Federal Sustainable Development Strategy (FSDS) Table[7]

FSDS Goals	FSDS Performance Indicators	FSDS Targets	FSDS Actual Results
Goal 5: Wildlife Conservation – Maintain or restore populations of wildlife to healthy levels	Percentage of listed species for which recovery has been deemed feasible where the population trend (where available) at the time of reassessment is consistent with the recovery strategy	Target 5.1: Terrestrial and Aquatic Wildlife Conservation – Population trend (when available) at the time of reassessment is consistent with the recovery strategy for 100% of listed species at risk (for which recovery has been deemed feasible) by 2020	Of the 48 species deemed feasible to recover, 21% (10) have population trends that are consistent with the goals laid out in the recovery strategies; 8% (4) do not; and 71% (34) need to be reassessed.
	Proportion of migratory bird species whose population varies within acceptable bounds of the population goals (population trends of migratory birds will be reported in 2011-2012)	Target 5.2: Terrestrial and Aquatic Wildlife Conservation – Target for proportion of migratory bird species whose population varies within acceptable bounds of the population goals will be established in 2011 once the Bird Status Database is complete[8]	On average, Canadian breeding bird populations declined by 12% between 1970 and 2010. By 2010, bird species spending the entire year in Canada had increased in population on average by 68% since 1970. Bird species migrating farther from home generally declined and the birds migrating the farthest—to South America—showed the most severe declines, with populations declining by 53%. Birds migrating to the United States had 10% declines on average, while birds migrating to Central America declined by 14%.

[7] Additional environmental indicators and information for all FSDS tables included in this document can be found at the CESI website.

[8] The 2013–2016 FSDS provides an opportunity to update targets in the current 2010–2013 FSDS. Population goals for migratory bird species are still under development.

FSDS Goals	FSDS Performance Indicators	FSDS Targets	FSDS Actual Results
Goal 6: Ecosystem/Habitat Conservation and Protection – Maintain productive and resilient ecosystems with the capacity to recover and adapt; and protect areas in ways that leave them unimpaired for present and future generations	Land conserved as a percentage of the total amount needed to achieve population goals for all priority migratory birds and species at risk	Target 6.1: Habitat target to support conservation of priority migratory birds and species at risk will be set by 2015	As of 2011, approximately 8 million hectares of habitat for waterfowl had been secured in Canada through the North American Waterfowl Management Plan As of 2011–2012, 168,878 hectares (ha) of habitat had been secured in Canada through the Habitat Stewardship Program for Species at Risk, benefiting up to 417 species assessed as at risk by the Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada (COSEWIC).
	Incidence of invasive species introduction (or number of invasive pathways controlled)	Target 6.4: Managing Threats to Ecosystems – Threats of new alien invasive species entering Canada are understood and reduced by 2015	To be reported in DPR 2012–2013.

Program Activity 1.2: Water Resources

Program Description

This program addresses the implications to water resources from economic growth, climate change and other factors, ensuring that threats to Canada's water resources and aquatic ecosystems are minimized, and that the sustainability of the resource is maintained. Conservation, protection and sustainable use of water resources are critical aspects of Canada's economic, social and ecological well-being. The program is delivered in collaboration with partners that include other federal departments, provinces and territories, and a range of non-governmental organizations. The Program Activity encompasses Environment Canada's contribution to addressing water issues and its role in collaborating with other departments to determine priorities for water quality and quantity, and aquatic ecosystem monitoring and research, by providing scientific information and advice to decision-makers, and by building best management practices. The program supports the implementation of the *Canada Water Act*, the 1987 Federal Water Policy, the *Canadian Environmental Protection Act, 1999*, the *Fisheries Act* and the *International Boundary Waters Treaty Act*. Contributions in support of water resources are used as a component of this program.

Program Activity 1.2: Water Resources			
Expected Results	**Performance Indicators**	**Targets**	**Actual Results**
Threats to Canada's water resources and aquatic ecosystems are minimized and the sustainability of the resource is maintained	Percentage of water bodies included in the Canadian Environmental Sustainability Indicators Freshwater Quality Index whose quality is rated as good or excellent	At least 50% of core national monitoring sites to be rated as good or excellent in the 2010–2012 data set*	For the 2007 to 2009 period, freshwater quality in rivers in populated regions of Canada was rated as excellent or good at 71 monitoring stations (41%), fair at 67 stations (39%), marginal at 30 stations (17%) and poor at five stations (3%).

*based on the Canadian Council of Ministers of the Environment (CCME) water quality ratings

2011–2012 Financial Resources ($ millions)

Planned Spending	Total Authorities	Actual Spending
93.2	108.8	107.6

Human Resources (Full-Time Equivalent—FTE)

Planned	Actual	Difference
736	725	-11

Performance Summary and Analysis of Program Activity 1.2: Water Resources

The following summarizes performance against this Program Activity:

- Provided science support to the Government of Canada's Action Plan for Clean Water, including research related to reducing nutrient loading on Lake Winnipeg, cleaning up Lake Simcoe and the St. Lawrence River, monitoring water quality on federal lands with other departments, and negotiating amendments to the Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement with the United States (see also Program Activity 1.3, page 34);
- Provided research findings to guide the development of a framework for establishing nutrient objectives and appropriate performance indicators as part of the renewal efforts for the Lake Winnipeg Basin Initiative;
- Enhanced and publicly shared the national Canadian Aquatic Biomonitoring Network (CABIN) monitoring protocols and data;
- Collaborated with the Province of Alberta to develop the Joint Canada–Alberta Implementation Plan for Oil Sands Monitoring that commits the governments to a scientifically rigorous, comprehensive, integrated and transparent environmental monitoring program for the oil sands region. More specifically, the Department

- provided scientific research and support to develop the water quality component of the monitoring program for the oil sands regions in Alberta; and
- enhanced and initiated a series of water quality surveillance activities (e.g. nutrients, pesticides) for the Lower Athabasca region.

- In support of domestic and international partnerships, technical advice and strategic oversight was provided for federal-provincial or federal-territorial bilateral agreements, task forces, domestic water boards and International Joint Commission (IJC) boards. EC provided expertise to assist the IJC in completing its bi-national studies on improving the regulation of water levels and flows in the upper Great Lakes and improving governance for water quality in the Lake of the Woods;
- Developed a risk-based assessment tool to help evaluate the likelihood, extent and potential severity of impacts from human activities on water quality and aquatic ecosystems and to help focus monitoring efforts and resources on specific areas at risk;
- In collaboration with other federal partners in the Canadian Food Inspection Agency and Fisheries and Oceans Canada, implemented enhancements to the Canadian Shellfish Sanitation Program; one of which was to improve the timeliness in shellfish area closure response following notifications of spills from wastewater systems;
- Developed the National Research Agenda for Municipal Wastewater and Biosolids with the Canadian Water Network and other partners to identify research funding options for high-priority wastewater areas;
- Published for the first time the water availability indicator on the Canadian Environmental Sustainability Indicator website[x] in 2011;
- Released, in CESI, the 2007 water availability indicator; the estimation of the 2009 water availability indicator was started and will be ready for reporting in the *Canada Water Act* 2011–2012 Annual Report and in the CESI report in late summer 2012;
- Implemented the new Hydrometric Work Station (HWS) for the collection and dissemination of water quantity data for over 2,876 water-level and streamflow stations, increasing public access to both real-time and archived data, which has far-reaching implications for efficient and effective water management in both the long-term (i.e. to monitor the effects of climate change) and in response to extreme hydrologic events (i.e. floods and droughts);
- In direct response to changing water management requirements in each jurisdiction, new hydrometric stations were added to the National Hydrometric Program (NHP) network in Yukon (1) and British Columbia (4); funding was received for 22 new stations in Manitoba, which will assist the province with its flood forecasting and monitoring abilities and reduce flood damage to property and persons such as occurred during the 2009 flood;
- In collaboration with the World Meteorological Organization and the United States Geological Survey, participated in international efforts to develop global standards for water monitoring, sharing and comparing of

data, resulting in improved sharing and comparability of data multi-nationally, and improved understanding of water quantity issues on transboundary waterways; and,

- Through the United Nations Environment Programme's (UNEP's) Global Environmental Monitoring System (GEMS)/Water, continued to partner with organizations to update courses to assist developing countries to strengthen water quality monitoring networks, analytical capabilities and data quality for water resource management. In addition, an agreement was established to deliver the Laboratory Performance Evaluation Study in Argentina and Uruguay. GEMS/Water also developed a presentation and an iPhone app[xi] illustrating data and activities for the Eye on Earth Summit and is now part of the special initiative "Eye on Water". Furthermore advanced functionalities were added to the GEMStat database and online data acquisition website[xii].

Science at Work... Flood Crisis on the Prairies during the 2011 flood season

Water Survey staff at Environment Canada received a departmental Citation of Excellence for Service to Clients for their extraordinary efforts to monitor and analyze floodwaters and assist emergency measures, for example, staff were out in boats on the floodplain amidst swiftwater and debris, deploying state-of-the art equipment for acoustic Doppler profiling of the speed of suspended particles to determine water velocity.

Federal Sustainable Development Strategy (FSDS) Table[9]

FSDS Goals	FSDS Performance Indicators	FSDS Targets	FSDS Actual Results
Goal 3: Water Quality – Protect and enhance the quality of water so that it is clean, safe and secure for all Canadians and supports healthy ecosystems	Annual changes in recommended classifications of shellfish-growing areas based on historical water quality measures[10]	Target 3.8: Marine Water Quality – Reduce the risks to Canadians and impacts on the marine environment posed by pollution from land-based activities	In 2010, 73% of Canada's shellfish-growing area was classified as approved or conditionally approved for shellfish harvesting for human consumption. From 2006 to 2010, the percentage of approved and conditionally approved growing areas did not change.
Goal 4: Water Availability – Enhance information to ensure that Canadians can manage and use water resources in a manner consistent with the	Water use by major sectors from water use surveys	Target 4.1: Water Resource Management and Use – Promote the conservation and wise use of water to affect a 30% reduction or increased	Between 2001 and 2005 approximately 44 billion (44 000 million) cubic meters of water were withdrawn each year from Canada's lakes, rivers and

[9] Additional environmental indicators and information for all FSDS tables included in this document can be found at the CESI website.
[10] Applies to oceans.

FSDS Goals	FSDS Performance Indicators	FSDS Targets	FSDS Actual Results
sustainability of the resource		efficiency in water use in various[11] sectors by 2025 (based on 2009 water use levels)	groundwater sources by major sectors. The major sectors include thermal power generation, manufacturing, agriculture, municipal and mining.

[11] Negotiations are currently underway and will include, among others, the municipal, agricultural and industrial sectors.

Program Activity 1.3: Sustainable Ecosystems

Program Description

This program aims to sustain Canada's ecosystems over the long term by working with Canadians, their governments and the private sector on ecosystem initiatives and by providing them with the environmental information and tools required to incorporate social, economic and environmental considerations into their decision making and actions. The ecosystem approach to environmental management focuses on maintaining the capacity of a whole system to produce ecological goods and services, such as water resources, air and water quality, and genetic resources, which maintain our economy, security, health and well-being. This program is the focal point for the development and implementation of Environment Canada's sustainability policies and strategies, information to support integrated, ecosystem-scale priority setting, community engagement in the remediation of sites, youth engagement, and research and reporting on environmental statuses and trends. The program facilitates interdisciplinary and cross-sectoral planning and information sharing among partners. Contributions in support of Sustainable Ecosystems are used as a component of this program.

Program Activity 1.3: Sustainable Ecosystems			
Expected Results	**Performance Indicators**	**Targets**	**Actual Results**
Canadians manage ecosystem resources in a manner consistent with ecosystem sustainability	Percentage of Canadian ecosystems where ecosystem health has been assessed as stable or improving	No target for this indicator has been established The lack of long-term, standardized, spatially complete and readily accessible monitoring information, complemented by ecosystem research, has hindered reporting of this indicator A replacement indicator is under development	Canadian Biodiversity: Ecosystem Status and Trends 2010 identified and rated 20 key findings based on the health of Canada's ecosystems. Overall, 25% of key findings were rated as improving or little change, 58% were declining, and 17% were unknown.

2011–2012 Financial Resources ($ millions)

Planned Spending	Total Authorities	Actual Spending
74.8	70.7	66.2

Human Resources (Full-Time Equivalent—FTE)

Planned	Actual	Difference
353	292	-62

Performance Summary and Analysis of Program Activity 1.3: Sustainable Ecosystems

The following summarizes performance against this Program Activity:

Ecosystems Initiatives

- Continued collaboration and strengthened agreements with partners across Canada and with the United States, which included
  - Negotiation of amendments to the Canada–U.S. Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement to strengthen collaboration and cooperation, and to strengthen efforts to address new and emerging threats to water quality;
  - Renewal of the Canada–Quebec Agreement on the St. Lawrence;
  - Implementation of the Canada–Ontario Agreement respecting the Great Lakes Basin Ecosystem, which contributes to meeting Canada's obligations under the Canada–U.S. Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement;
  - Implementation of strategies to address declining water quality in Lake Simcoe;
  - In collaboration with partners in British Columbia, support for actions in support of ecosystem health in the Okanagan and Georgia Basin; and,
  - Delivery of the Lake Winnipeg Basin Initiative under the Action Plan for Clean Water (see also Program Activity 1.2; page 31).

Sustainability Reporting and Indicators

- Tabled in Parliament the first Progress Report on the Federal Sustainable Development Strategy (FSDS) focusing on progress made in setting up the systems needed to implement the FSDS and laid the foundation for future reporting by outlining how results will be measured and shared;
- Implemented the departmental Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) policy to address the potential positive or negative environmental effects of proposed policies, plans and programs, including potential impacts on the goals and targets of the FSDS; and,
- Provided Canadians with more information on water, air quality, and environmental health with the publication of 11 new indicators and updates to 7 indicators. The full suite of environmental indicators can be found on the Canadian Environmental Sustainability Indicator website[xiii].

Environmental Assessments and Community Engagement

- In keeping with the Department's environmental assessment responsibilities, provided information on hundreds of environmental assessment reviews of project proposals to address risks to the environment; actions included are ongoing panel reviews for oil sands mines, metal mines, pipeline projects, roads, and hydroelectric and nuclear power generators; and,
- Promoted and increased community engagement in activities to protect, conserve or restore the natural environment through the EcoAction program support for non-profit community groups and youth employment projects.

Partnerships in Action – Ecosystem Health: A National Effort

It is in the regions across Canada where federal, provincial and territorial partners work together to assess, monitor and manage ecosystems. Activities include delivering the ecosystem initiatives, carrying out environmental assessments and community engagement and reporting on progress made on ecosystem health. Community groups and individual Canadians are also engaged in monitoring local areas and working on clean-up and restoration projects to protect Canada's ecosystems and water resources.

Federal Sustainable Development Strategy (FSDS) Table[12]

FSDS Goals	FSDS Performance Indicators	FSDS Targets	FSDS Actual Results
Goal 3: Water Quality – Protect and enhance the quality of water so that it is clean, safe and secure for all Canadians and supports healthy ecosystems	For Areas of Concern in the Great Lakes, track change in beneficial use status from "impaired" or "requires further assessment" to "not impaired" or "restored"	Target 3.1: Fresh Water Quality – Complete federal actions to restore beneficial uses in Canadian Areas of Concern in the Great Lakes by 2020	Environmental quality in Canada's Great Lakes Areas of Concern (AoCs) has improved since the restoration program began in 1987. Between 1987 and 2010, 3 out of 17 Canadian AoCs had their environmental conditions fully restored (Collingwood Harbour, Severn Sound, Wheatley Harbour) and two more AoCs are in recovery (Spanish Harbour and Jackfish Bay).
	Ecosystem indicators aligned to the general and specific objectives of the Canada–U.S. Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement	Target 3.2: Fresh Water Quality – Contribute to the restoration and protection of the Great Lakes by developing and gaining binational acceptance of objectives and strategies for the management of nutrients in the Great Lakes by 2015	Phosphorus levels remain an issue in the open waters of three of the four Canadian Great Lakes. Phosphorus levels in the middle of Lake Superior and in the eastern basin of Lake Erie currently meet their water quality objectives. Phosphorus levels in Lakes Huron and Ontario and in Georgian Bay have dropped below their water quality objectives, and the western and central basins of Lake Erie remain above their objectives.

[12] Additional environmental indicators and information for all FSDS tables included in this document can be found at the CESI website.

FSDS Goals	FSDS Performance Indicators	FSDS Targets	FSDS Actual Results
	Assess and report on aquatic ecosystem health indicators aligned with the objectives of the Canada–Quebec Agreement on the St. Lawrence	Target 3.3: Fresh Water Quality – Complete federal actions to reduce pollutants and restore beneficial uses in hot spots on the St. Lawrence River by 2016	Phosphorus levels at 6 of 9 water quality monitoring stations along the St. Lawrence River exceeded water quality guidelines from 2008 to 2011. Higher phosphorus levels are found in agricultural areas on the south shore of Lake Saint-Pierre.
	Estimated nutrient reductions in Lake Simcoe	Target 3.4: Fresh Water Quality – Reduce nutrient inputs into Lake Simcoe by 2012	As of March 2012, stewardship projects supported by the Lake Simcoe Clean-Up Fund were preventing an estimated 2 900 kilograms of phosphorus per year from reaching Lake Simcoe and its rivers.
	Indicator under development	Target 3.5: Fresh Water Quality – By 2012, through strategic collaborations and by increasing scientific knowledge, contribute to the establishment of targets to reduce nutrients in Lake Winnipeg and its basin to support the sustainability of the lake	Targets to reduce nutrients in Lake Winnipeg and its basin were established in 2011.

Lessons Learned at the Strategic Outcome Level

Ongoing engagement with domestic and international partners was essential to further objectives supportive of this Strategic Outcome: the protection of species and their habitats; the clean-up of the Great Lakes and other lake and river systems; and improvements to decision making for ecosystem management. The latter includes monitoring programs such as those focused on the oil sands region and those supporting the management of migratory birds across Canada. Domestic and international collaboration and participation in programs in which Environment Canada is a partner, are essential for Canada to make or influence decisions to conserve and restore the natural environment for future generations. Critical to supporting these partnerships is to ensure the availability of robust information provided in a format and at a scale that is relevant to decision-makers.

Another of the key lessons learned in support of this Strategic Outcome was that it remains crucial for Environment Canada to stay on top of emerging science and the challenges facing Canada's environment, including the impacts of climate change, loss of biodiversity and ecosystem degradation. Maintaining global credibility through conducting or participating in leading-edge scientific research, as Environment Canada does, is essential for Canada to be an effective partner in international projects and to influence global and transboundary issues related to the conservation and restoration of habitats and ecosystems. This credibility also gives Canada greater influence in negotiations on global and transboundary issues and agreements.

At the program level, the need for cooperation among partners and a clear understanding of the roles and responsibilities of partners is evident and serves as a general lesson learned departmentally. For example, the evaluation of Freshwater Programs under the Action Plan for Clean Water (Lake Winnipeg Basin Initiative, Lake Simcoe Clean-Up Fund and the Great Lakes sediment remediation projects) identified the need for cross-departmental/cross-jurisdictional engagement, the importance of clear criteria for identifying priority ecosystems and priority issues and the need to ensure sufficient flexibility in funding requirements where the federal government has primary responsibility or where there is insufficient alternative funding available. These lessons are being taken into account as part of the preparations for the renewal of the programs for this and the other Strategic Outcomes.

Strategic Outcome 2:
Canadians are equipped to make informed decisions on changing weather, water and climate conditions

Program Activities for Strategic Outcome 2:

2.1 Weather and Environmental Services for Canadians	2.2 Weather and Environmental Services for Targeted Users

Program Activity 2.1: Weather and Environmental Services for Canadians

Program Description

This program provides weather warnings, forecasts and information to anticipate, manage and adapt to the risks and opportunities of changing weather, water and climate conditions. It involves monitoring, research, production and service delivery to help Canadians make informed decisions in the face of changing weather, water and climate conditions. Because a global effort is needed to monitor, understand and predict constantly changing weather, water and climate conditions, this program relies on various collaborators in Canada and around the world. Key ones include the World Meteorological Organization of the United Nations, as well as the media, academia and all levels of government in Canada. The program supports the Department in meeting obligations and responsibilities conferred by the *Department of the Environment Act*, the *Weather Modification Information Act*, the *Emergency Management Act* of 2007 and memoranda of agreement with national meteorological and space agencies. This Government of Canada program is the only one with such a national mandate, and has the infrastructure and skills to deliver this service. The Grants in support of Weather and Environmental Services for Canadians and the Contributions in support of Weather and Environmental Services for Canadians are used as components of this program.

Program Activity 2.1: Weather and Environmental Services for Canadians			
Expected Results	**Performance Indicators**	**Targets**	**Actual Results**
Canadians understand information on the changing weather, water and climate conditions and know how to use it	Percentage of the population indicating that they understand the differences between severe weather watches and warnings and the implications for their safety	To be determined A target will be set once 2 measured values for this indicator are available in April 2015	The proportion of respondents who selected the correct differences, timing and likelihood of an event, is 21% compared to 10% in 2011. From the 2011 survey, more than 60% of the respondents recalled seeing or hearing warning messages in the past 2 or 3 weeks

			about hazardous weather in their area and, of these respondents, 96% indicated that the warning messages provided all or some of the information required to make decisions or take precautions.
Canadians, communities and policy-makers understand the potential health and safety risks from the changing climate and air quality conditions	Percentage of municipalities that have taken climate change impacts (present and/or future) into account in the development of emergency plans	80% of Canadian municipalities by 2015	No data for this indicator are available. Ongoing interactions with provinces, territories and municipalities indicate that awareness of atmospheric hazards, severe weather and climate change is growing, based on requests for weather and climate information, data and presentations. Emergency plans for municipalities tend to be all-hazards-based.

2011—2012 Financial Resources ($ millions)

Planned Spending	Total Authorities	Actual Spending
153.9	173.6	172.4

Human Resources (Full-Time Equivalent—FTE)

Planned	Actual	Difference
923	999	76

(a) Performance Summary and Analysis of Program Activity 2.1: Weather and Environmental Services for Canadians

The following summarizes performance against this Program Activity:

- Delivered the government's investment to ensure the integrity of core infrastructure, with the focus to maintain supercomputing capacity and to address critical vulnerability in monitoring networks, including the weather radar network, and the surface weather and climate stations;
- Issued timely weather warnings and provided frequent updates on weather conditions that were instrumental in contributing to emergency management efforts during the flooding and hurricane season across Canada in 2011–2012;
- Advanced several business transformation projects intended to allow continuing provision of modern, efficient and responsive weather services and to keep pace with the rapid evolution of new science and technologies. These projects include
  - the modernization of the monitoring infrastructure;
  - the re-engineering of the weather warning and service delivery system;
  - the development and implementation of the next generation of weather prediction systems; and,
  - the research and development in support of these projects.
- Started to establish an effective working relationship with the newly created Shared Services Canada, as this organization's services are fundamental to the delivery of 24/7 mission-critical weather services;
- In collaboration with Health Canada, continued to implement and expand the Air Quality Health Index (AQHI) in more communities across Canada with an emphasis on the provinces of Ontario and Quebec, rural areas and select locations in the North; this year's launch of the AQHI in Alberta, conducted in collaboration with the provincial government, means that Canadians in all 10 provinces now have access to this useful, science-based health protection tool;
- Made a series of significant technical transfers into operations, including upgrades to maintain the high caliber of the numerical weather prediction systems and the introduction of new emerging environmental prediction systems;
- Managed Weatheroffice, the most popular federal government website, which received around 586 million visits in 2011–2012. Website visits have been growing at a rate of 3–5% a year;
- Innovative methods of information dissemination were adopted through the use of modern public outreach tools, such as the mobile Weatheroffice website for Smartphone users;
- Played a leadership role at the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) by helping to ensure, among other things, that Canada's weather and environmental interests were considered and to affirm access to the global observation and international space data critical to Environment Canada's weather prediction efforts;

- Continued to collect, maintain and make accessible millions of weather, water and climate observations to Canadians and the international community to support operational decision making and climate science. In addition, in November 2011, Canada was elected to the Group on Earth Observations (GEO) Executive Committee, a body that coordinates international efforts to build the Global Earth Observation System of Systems; and,
- Signed the North American Climate Service Partnership (NACSP) with the United States and Mexico to facilitate the exchange of information, technology and management practices related to the development of climate information and the delivery of integrated climate services for North America.

Did You Know?

Environment Canada's monitoring covers over 9 million square kilometres (km^2) of Canada's land and its adjacent waters. Every year Environment Canada produces on the order of:

- 1.5 million weather forecasts
- 10,000 severe weather warnings
- Millions of climate and water observations
- 500,000 aviation forecasts
- 200,000 marine, ice and sea-state forecasts

Program Activity 2.2: Weather and Environmental Services for Targeted Users

Program Activity Description

This program provides essential decision-making tools and information on the changing weather to targeted sectors and their regulatory agencies, to help them anticipate, manage and adapt to the risks and opportunities created by changing weather and climate conditions. It involves monitoring, research, production and service delivery in order to support sustainable decision making by targeted sectors in the face of changing weather, water and climate conditions. It provides observations, forecasts and warnings 24 hours a day, 365 days a year, along with other tools tailored to users' specific needs. It requires various collaborations, within Canada (including other government departments and provincial agencies), and internationally with the World Meteorological Organization, the United States Coast Guard and the International Civil Aviation Organization. This program supports the Department in meeting the obligations and responsibilities conferred by the *Department of the Environment Act*; helps other government departments meet their obligations under the *Aeronautics Act*, the *Oceans Act* and the *Fisheries Act*; and supports memoranda of agreement with Transport Canada, National Defence and various provincial agencies. This Government of Canada program is the only one with such a national mandate, and has the infrastructure and skills to deliver this service.

Program Activity 2.2: Weather and Environmental Services for Targeted Users			
Expected Results	**Performance Indicators**	**Targets**	**Actual Results**
Targeted sectors[13] have the meteorological and environmental information and services they need to operate efficiently and safely	Level of satisfaction from targeted clients with respect to weather and environmental information and services received from Environment Canada	To be determined A target will be set once 2 measured values for this indicator are available	NAV CANADA: 7.8/10 Clients of Canadian Lightning Detection Network: 8.9/10 Average score: 8.2/10 The results demonstrate that these two clients are satisfied with the weather and environmental information and services offered by Environment Canada.[14]

[13] E.g.: aviation, marine and defence.

[14] Moving forward, more targeted clients will be surveyed. Planned revisions to the survey methods will lead to a common approach so that the survey results can be presented in the form of a composite index.

2011–2012 Financial Resources ($ millions)

Planned Spending	Total Authorities	Actual Spending
22.5	24.4	24.1

Human Resources (Full-Time Equivalent—FTE)

Planned	Actual	Difference
430	440	10

Performance Summary and Analysis of Program Activity 2.2: Weather and Environmental Services for Targeted Users

The following summarizes performance against this Program Activity:

- Continued to provide weather forecasting services to NAV CANADA in support of safe air navigation over Canada;
- Expanded the availability of daily ice charts prior to and after the traditional Arctic navigation season, in response to changing ice conditions in the North, and implemented an improved seasonal forecasting model to meet the needs of major clients and allow them to operate more safely in northern waters; this was further supported by the progress made in the Meteorological Areas (METEAREA) initiative (see the text box on the next page);
- In collaboration with its North American Ice Service (NAIS) partners, U.S. National Ice Center (NIC), U.S. International Ice Patrol and USCG International Ice Patrol, Environment Canada continued to develop the integrated marine and ice monitoring and forecast system POLARIS (Polar Analysis Remote Sensing Information System); the simplification of the development of common ice information products between the Canadian Ice Service (CIS) and US National Ice Centre (NIC) ensures NAIS business continuity in the event of business capability interruption ;
- Contributed to military missions and exercises both at home and abroad through the provision of timely and accurate weather prediction services;
- Supported the Haitian meteorological services in the provision of meteorological forecasts and warnings during the training of some Haitian meteorological personnel;
- Continued to collaborate with the Department of National Defence on the implementation of the new Joint Meteorological Centre in Gagetown, New Brunswick to address identified deficiencies and to enhance the meteorological services provided in support of military operations both at home and abroad; and,
- Initiated preliminary discussions with the energy and forestry sectors to better understand their requirements related to weather and environment information so that Environment Canada can deliver its weather and climate prediction products to meet the needs of targeted users.

METEAREA: Providing Services to Targeted Users in the North

Canada accepted a request from the International Maritime Organization (IMO) to assume responsibility for two areas in the Arctic. The northern expansion of Canadian domestic marine and ice services was well underway in 2011–2012. With the official international service launch of the METEAREA Initiative on June 1, 2011, Canada's METEAREA service was recognized by the IMO and World Meteorological Organization as operational.

Lessons Learned at the Strategic Outcome Level

The collaboration and interchange of information at the domestic, continental and international levels are vital to the success of Environment Canada's weather and environmental services operation. A key lesson learned is that the sharing of Canadian data and scientific expertise, as well as active participation in international collaborations, allows Canada to influence global agendas and to maintain access to required data and information. This benefit has been clearly demonstrated through Canada's leadership in the World Meteorological Organization.

Another key lesson learned is the need for high-level and long-term planning to maintain mission-critical services. To this end, the continuous improvement to and the delivery of the departmental Business Continuity Plan (BCP) helped ensure that the Department continued to provide mission-critical services during weather-related emergencies.

Program evaluations identified opportunities to improve service delivery. For example, an evaluation of the Services to Marine Transportation conducted during 2011–2012 highlighted the need to maintain an up-to-date performance measurement framework, identify and manage risks arising from collaborations with other government departments, and to consider the impacts on clients of service changes where the technologies for service provision are changing. Follow-up actions include the completion of a full program performance measurement strategy, the development of a strategy to identify and address collaboration risks, and the preparation of a documented strategy for managing the evolution of information dissemination technologies.

Strategic Outcome 3:
Threats to Canadians and their environment from pollution are minimized

Program Activities for Strategic Outcome 3:

3.1 Substances and Waste Management	3.2 Climate Change and Clean Air	3.3 Compliance Promotion and Enforcement - Pollution

Program Activity 3.1: Substances and Waste Management

Program Description

Activities in this program reduce threats to the environment posed by pollutant and toxic releases and waste from human activities. Pollutant and toxic releases and waste may exert a direct harmful effect on plants, animals, humans and the environment due to their nature, volume or manner of release. The program assesses environmental threats posed by harmful substances and other substances of concern in terms of their fate and effects, and develops and implements prevention, reduction, elimination and management measures to deal with these substances.

Program Activity 3.1: Substances and Waste Management			
Expected Results	**Performance Indicators**	**Targets**	**Actual Results**
Threats to Canadians and impacts on the environment posed by harmful substances and waste are reduced	Canadian releases of selected controlled substances i) Hexavalent chromium (total releases to air and water) ii) Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs)	(i) 1900 kg by 2015 (ii) 10 kg by 2012	Hexavalent chromium: 2,036 kg releases to air and water in 2010.[15] PCBs: 38 kg in 2012. This represents a small increase from 2011 that is likely due to increased awareness of the reporting requirements of the *PCB Regulations*.

2011–2012 Financial Resources ($ millions)

Planned Spending	Total Authorities	Actual Spending
59.0	93.6	83.3

[15] Data do not include releases from small facilities that are not required to report to the National Pollutant Release Inventory.

Human Resources (Full-Time Equivalent—FTE)

Planned	Actual	Difference
502	547	45

Performance Summary and Analysis of Program Activity 3.1: Substances and Waste Management

The following summarizes performance against this Program Activity:

- Reinvestment was secured for the Chemicals Management Plan, which is jointly delivered by Environment Canada and Health Canada, thus assuring continuity of this plan under the five-year Phase 2;
- Engaged stakeholders and conducted consultations on the lessons learned and proposed approach to the second phase of the Domestic Substances List Inventory Update to be implemented in 2012. Additionally, stakeholders were consulted in the development of individual information gathering initiatives under CEPA 1999;
- Continued to engage and develop work with international partners including the Europeans Chemicals Agency (ECHA), US EPA, Mexico, and Australia through such venues as the OECD Chemicals Program and SAICM. Major achievements included a renewed agreement on Technical Cooperation on New and Existing Chemicals with Australia, and the development of a program of work for nanotechnology for North America under the Regulatory Cooperation Council;
- Continued to assess and manage risks posed by highest priority substances, including publishing 9 risk management instruments (proposed and final) as required under *the Canadian Environmental Protection Act*;
- Represented Canadian interests in international meetings related to the management of chemicals, including negotiations on persistent organic pollutants (POPs) under the Stockholm Convention and the United Nations Convention on Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution (LRTAP), the Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade and the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal;
- Led Canada's preparations for, and participated in, the third of five planned negotiating sessions for a global, legally binding agreement on mercury under the United Nations Environment Program, with progress made in advancing Canada's priority to reduce atmospheric emissions of mercury;
- Held discussions and workshops with Chinese delegations to exchange approaches and best practices on the management of environmental emergencies and the prevention of mercury emissions (a long-range transport pollutant) as part of the 2011–12 Bilateral Workplan for the Canada–China Joint Committee on Environmental Cooperation. This resulted in strengthened relationships and the sharing of best practices on governance and the technology required to reduce mercury emissions;

- Engaged provincial, territorial, municipal and other stakeholders on revisions to the then proposed Wastewater Systems Effluent Regulations. The final Regulations were published in the *Canada Gazette*, Part II in July 2012;
- Continued implementation and administration of regulations under the *Canadian Environmental Protection Act, 1999* and the *Fisheries Act* with activities that included technical background work towards the 10-year review of the *Metal Mining Effluent Regulations* and streamlining the metal mining environmental effects monitoring program;
- Continued work on the development of a wastewater regime for Canada's North as committed to in the Canadian Council of Ministers for the Environment (CCME) wastewater strategy;
- Launched an intradepartmental approach to establish and better coordinate enforcement, science and program priorities for the pollution prevention provisions under the *Fisheries Act*;
- Under the *Canadian Environmental Protection Act* (CEPA), updated operational policies for Disposal at Sea, and drafted standard operating procedures to protect northern and southern resident killer whales and their critical habitat to ensure a consistent and predicable decision making process;
- Amended and implemented the *Environmental Emergency Regulations*, including provision of information on the new regulations, the addition of 41 new hazardous substances, the conduct of site visits and inspections, and maintenance of a database to receive and track notices; and,
- Collaborated with federal departments and agencies and consolidated Crown corporations on the renewal of the Federal Contaminated Sites Action Plan (FCSAP).

CMP at a Glance

Since the launch of the Chemicals Management Plan (CMP) in 2006, the Government of Canada has worked closely with health and environmental groups, consumer groups and industry to reduce risks to Canadians and our environment by setting clear priorities for the assessment and management of hundreds of chemicals.

Various risk management measures were undertaken in 2011–2012. A total of 655 substances were considered to have been addressed. Of the substances addressed, 10 were found or proposed to be found to meet the definition of toxic under CEPA 1999. Eight of these substances have been the subject of a proposed Order adding them to Schedule 1 of CEPA 1999 (the List of Toxic Substances), and the Governor-in-Council added 10 substances or groups of substances to Schedule 1. Notices of intent to apply Significant New Activity Notices, which require new uses of a substance to be notified and assessed, were published for 65 existing substances, and final orders amending the Domestic Substances List to apply the Significant New Activity provisions were published for 10 substances. Nine risk management strategy documents were published to engage stakeholders in the development of instruments. In addition, 13 risk management instruments were proposed and 8 finalized.

Also in 2011, two mandatory data collection initiatives under the authority of CEPA 1999 were issued in the Canada Gazette. These Notices collected information on 63 substances in the Petroleum Sector Stream Approach (PSSA), The PSSA substances include those that are likely used outside the petroleum sector, are not primarily used as fuels, and may be present in products available to consumers, as well as 223 substances in the Aromatic Azo- and Benzidine-based Substances Grouping.

Efforts to Reduce Mercury Pollution

Mercury pollution in Canada from domestic sources has been reduced by 95% since 1970. Today, 95% of present mercury levels in Canada are mostly a result of airborne pollution from industrial processes such as coal-fired power generation, metal mining and smelting and waste incineration from distant countries, including China, India and Russia. Canada is actively engaged in international negotiations to reduce atmospheric emissions of mercury globally.

Federal Sustainable Development Strategy (FSDS) Table[16]

FSDS Goals	FSDS Performance Indicators	FSDS Targets	FSDS Actual Results
Goal 3: Water Quality – Protect and enhance the quality of water so that it is clean, safe and secure for all Canadians and supports healthy ecosystems	Change in percentage of wastewater systems achieving national effluent quality standards	Target 3.7: Fresh Water Quality – Reduce risks associated with wastewater effluent by 2020 in collaboration with provinces and territories	**Municipal Wastewater Treatment (interim indicator)** The percentage of Canadians on municipal sewers with secondary wastewater treatment or better has improved from 40% in 1983 to 69% in 2009. Beginning in 2013, the loading of BOD matter and suspended solids for all wastewater systems subject to the Wastewater System Effluent Regulations will be tracked and a baseline for reporting will be established in 2015.
	Reduction in loading of the biological oxygen demand (BOD) matter and suspended solids		
	Percentage of disposal site monitoring events that do not trigger site management action	Target 3.9: Marine Water Quality – Prevent marine pollution from uncontrolled dumping at sea. Ensure that permitted disposal at sea is sustainable such that 85% of disposal site monitoring events do not identify the need for site management action (such as site closure)	Between 2001 and 2009 the percentage of permitted disposal at sea sites requiring no management action has been above Environment Canada's target of 85%. Except for 2005, no management actions were required between 2001 and 2009.

[16] Additional environmental indicators and information for all FSDS tables included in this document can be found at the CESI website.

FSDS Goals	FSDS Performance Indicators	FSDS Targets	FSDS Actual Results
Goal 2: Air Pollution – Minimize the threats to air quality so that the air Canadians breathe is clean and supports healthy ecosystems Goal 3: Water Quality – Protect and enhance the quality of water so that it is clean, safe and secure for all Canadians and supports healthy ecosystems	Canadian releases of selected controlled substances	Targets 2.3 and 3.12: Chemicals Management – Reduce risks to Canadians and impacts on the environment posed by harmful substances as a result of decreased environmental concentrations and human exposure to such substances[17]	Compared to 1990, mercury emissions to air in 2010 had decreased by 87% (30.3 tonnes). Since 2005, there has been a declining hexavalent chromium emission to air. The amount of mercury, cadmium and lead released to water was lower in 2010 than in 2003.
	Percentage (or number) of drainage regions where Federal Environmental Quality Guidelines (FEQG) are not exceeded for select substances in sediment, water and/or biota		From 2007-2010, levels of PBDEs in fish and sediments were below the Federal Environmental Quality Guidelines within the majority of drainage regions in Canada. Exceedances occurred mainly for PentaBDEs in fish in most drainage regions and for tetraBDE, pentaBDE and decaBDE in fish and sediment samples within 4 of 13 sampled drainage regions.

[17] These two targets are co-led by the Minister of the Environment and the Minister of Health.

FSDS Goals	FSDS Performance Indicators	FSDS Targets	FSDS Actual Results
	Levels of exposure to substances of concern by substance (air pollution only[18])		Baseline levels for Substances of Concern will be set in 2012-13 based on data released in 2011-12, which was collected in Cycle 1 of the Canadian Health Measures Survey (CHMS). From 2007 to 2009 the level of exposure to mercury was 0.69 micrograms (µg) per liter (L) of blood) and of lead was (13.4 µg per L of blood). The level of exposure to cadmium was 0.35 µg per L of blood, and polybrominated diphenyl ethers (PBDE 47) was 0.06 µg per L of blood plasma. The biomonitoring data for the Canadian population, collected as part of Cycle 1 of the CHMS, is important in establishing baseline levels of chemicals in the Canadian population to enable the tracking of trends in exposures over time.
Goal 6: Ecosystem/Habitat Conservation and Protection – Maintain productive and resilient ecosystems with the capacity to recover and adapt; and protect areas in ways that leave them unimpaired for present and future generations	Environmental emergencies tracking	Target 6.5: Managing Threats to Ecosystems – Reduce the frequency and consequences of environmental emergencies that affect Canada	Results will be reported in DPR 2012-2013.

[18] This indicator is produced by Health Canada.

Program Activity 3.2: Climate Change and Clean Air

Program Description

This program is critical to protect the health of Canadians and the environment from the harmful effects of air pollutants and the impacts of greenhouse gas emissions. This will be achieved through regulating air pollutants and controlling greenhouse gas emissions; collaboration and partnerships with other levels of government and non-governmental organizations; awareness and promotion activities and programs for Canadians to reduce emissions and pollutants from vehicles and consumer products; strengthening international cooperation (particularly with the United States), including implementation of international agreements related to greenhouse gas emissions and air pollutants; and advancing science-based approaches and innovative technologies in support of investment decisions, policy making, and regulations. Contributions in support of Climate Change and Clean Air are used as a component of this program.

Program Activity 3.2: Climate Change and Clean Air			
Expected Results	**Performance Indicators**	**Targets**	**Actual Results**
Threats to Canadians, their health and their environment from air pollutants and greenhouse gas emissions are minimized	Canadian emissions of greenhouse gases from targeted and/or regulated sources	Canada's national target is a 17% reduction from 2005 levels by 2020	Transportation: 166 Mt Electricity: 99 Mt Oil and gas: 154 Mt Emissions-intensive and trade-exposed (EITE) industries[19]: 75 Mt All values are in CO_2 equivalents. Data are for 2010, as reported in Canada's 2012 National Inventory Report. These values correspond to the following percentage changes between 2005 and 2010: Transportation: reduction of 2.4% Electricity: reduction of 18% Oil and gas: reduction of 3.8% Emissions-intensive and trade-exposed (EITE) industries: reduction of 17%

[19] EITE industries include the following sectors: mining; smelting and refining (non-ferrous metals); pulp and paper; iron and steel; cement; lime and gypsum; chemicals and fertilizers.

			In 2011-12, the Department continued to implement its sector-by-sector approach to reducing GHG emissions in major-emitting sectors. Regulations are in place for new passenger vehicles and light duty trucks of the 2011-2016 model years, as well as regulations mandating minimum renewable fuel content. Proposed regulations have been developed for new heavy-duty vehicles and for coal-fired electricity generation. Work is underway to develop more stringent regulations for new passenger vehicles and light duty trucks of the 2017 and later model years, and regulatory approaches to address GHG emissions from other major-emitting sectors, including oil and gas.
	Canadian emissions of air pollutants from targeted sources	To be determined Targets will be determined with finalization of the air pollutant management approach[20]	Canadian industrial emissions for 2010: PM_{10}: 160,155.77 t SO_2: 1,224,855.771 t NO_2: 840,592.9697 t VOC: 742,835.3147 t Hg: 3,249 kg This corresponds to the following percentage reductions between 2006 and 2010: PM_{10}: reduced 5% SO_2: reduced 33% NO_2: reduced 18% VOC: reduced 8% Hg: reduced 24% Canadian transportation emissions for 2010: PM_{10}: 68,292 t NO_x: 1,138,423 t

[20] Target now set for 2012–2013.

			SO_x: 94,737 t VOC: 491,491 t CO: 6,514,674 t This corresponds to the following percentage reductions between 2006 and 2010: PM_{10}: reduced 6.7% NO_x: reduced 7.5% SO_x: reduced by 11.9% VOC: reduced 14.11% CO: reduced 6.46%

2011–2012 Financial Resources ($ millions)

Planned Spending	Total Authorities	Actual Spending
99.1	178.0	118.3

Human Resources (Full-Time Equivalent—FTE)

Planned	Actual	Difference
433	629	196

Performance Summary and Analysis of Program Activity 3.2: Climate Change and Clean Air

The following summarizes performance against this Program Activity:

International approaches

- Contributed to the work of the International Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) to assess the science of climate change, including contributions to the IPCC's Special Reports on Renewable Energy and Climate Change Mitigation, and Extreme Events and Disasters to Advance Climate Change Adaptation;
- Achieved a significant step in advancing international climate change efforts with the launch of the Durban Platform, a process to develop a single new comprehensive climate change agreement by 2015, that would include commitments by all major emitters beginning in 2020;
- As part of the $1.2 billion over 3 years in new and additional funding promised by Canada under the fast-start financing commitment, as agreed to in the Copenhagen Accord, Environment Canada committed funding to various projects in 2011–2012, including:
  - mitigation of GHGs and addressing short-lived climate pollutants;
  - mitigation projects in Mexico undertaken through the Canada–

Mexico Partnership and in other Latin American countries, including support for the development of several nationally appropriate mitigation actions;

- adaptation of public infrastructure;
- capacity-building for GHG measurement and adaptation planning in developing countries, including the most vulnerable;

- Participated in negotiations to revise the Gothenburg Protocol to the Convention on Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution; the Protocol amendments were adopted in May 2012;
- Became a founding member of a new global initiative—the Climate and Clean Air Coalition (CCAC) to Reduce Short-Lived Climate Pollutants (SLCPs)[21] and actively engaged in ongoing work to reduce SLCPs with the Arctic Council, including work to develop recommendations for action on SLCPs under the Council's Task Force on Short-Lived Climate Forcers; and,
- Hosted a Chinese delegation in Vancouver under a Canada–China working group on adaptation to climate change at the regional and municipal level, at which information was shared on addressing sea-level rise (relying on Canadian examples in the Fraser Valley and the experience of the Chinese in adapting to periods of drought and changes in precipitation).

[21] Short-lived climate pollutants include, for instance, black carbon, methane, and some hydrofluorocarbons. It is estimated that they will contribute about half of the climate warming effect from current anthropogenic emissions over the next couple of decades.

Continental approaches

- Through the Canada–United States Air Quality Agreement, continued to cooperate with the United States to reduce the transboundary movement of air pollutants, particularly those that cause acid rain and smog;
- Under the Canada–United States Regulatory Cooperation Council, work was initiated on the necessary scientific technical and regulatory foundations required to support the consideration of a particulate matter annex to the Canada–United States Air Quality Agreement;
- Continued the United States–Canada Clean Energy Dialogue on the development of a joint clean energy research and development roadmap to advance initiatives related to biofuels, transportation, building and communities, and energy efficiency; and,
- Engaged in on-going trilateral negotiations with Mexico and the U.S. under the North American Commission for Environmental Cooperation (CEC) for a more relevant, results-focused organization that delivers improved environmental outcomes. Over the past year, the three Parties advanced work on an assessment report on the comparability of GHG and black carbon inventories with the goal to (1) identify any gaps and inconsistencies that currently exist and (2) identify areas for improvement in the comparability of existing data, collection methods, relevant analyses, and methodologies used to produce the inventories. This report is expected to be finalized in 2012. The Parties also established a new $1.4 million grant program – the North American Partnership for Environmental Community Action (NAPECA) – to

support community-level projects, including in the area of climate change adaptation.

Domestic approaches

- Continued to develop the new Canadian Ambient Air Quality Standards (CAAQS) for ground-level ozone and $PM_{2.5}$ (fine particulate matter[22]), and national industrial emissions requirements to reduce air pollutants from industrial sources for 13 industrial sectors and 4 equipment types through multi-stakeholder consultations with other federal departments, provinces, territories, industry and non-governmental organizations;
- Regulations were developed to require a 2% renewable fuel content in diesel fuel and heating oil;
- Draft regulations were published amending the *Sulphur in Diesel Fuel Regulations* to enable the implementation of the North American Emission Control Area for Ships;
- Proposed regulations to limit emissions of GHGs were developed for new heavy-duty vehicles (published April 14, 2012) and coal-fired electricity generation (published August 27, 2011), and work was initiated on a regulatory approach for other major-emitting industrial sectors including oil and gas; domestic approaches are broadly aligned with the United States federal regulatory approach;
- Continued to contribute to oversight of federal technology and energy programs, including Sustainable Development Technology Canada (SDTC), the Canadian Environmental Technology Advancement Centres (CETACs), the Green Municipal Fund (GMF), the Strategic Technology Applications of Genomics in the Environment (STAGE) program and the Canadian Environmental Technology Verification (ETV) Program;
- Initiated work on a possible domestic approach to address short-lived climate pollutants (SLCPs), including black carbon, methane, tropospheric ozone and some hydrofluorocarbons; black carbon in particular is a major contributor to air pollution and climate change; and,
- As part of the contribution to the Joint Canada-Alberta Implementation Plan for Oil Sands Monitoring, conducted measurements in the oil sands region to improve estimates of deposition of metals and polycyclic aromatic compounds to the ecosystem. Satellite remote sensing data were used to determine changes in nitrogen dioxide emissions in the region.

[22] Particles less than or equal to 2.5 micrometres (μm) in diameter ($PM_{2.5}$) are referred to as fine particulate matter and are believed to pose the greatest health risks.

Environment Canada as a World-Class Regulator

As one of the federal government's most active regulators, Environment Canada has wide-ranging regulatory authorities and seeks to address increasingly complex environmental challenges. Given these realities, it is necessary for Environment Canada to aim for progressively higher levels of regulatory excellence. Under the World-Class Regulator (WCR) initiative, Environment Canada reviewed all of the Department's regulatory activities using five key criteria: evidence-based decision making; effectiveness; efficiency; adaptability; and transparency. Based on this analysis, the WCR initiative identified specific priority areas for improvement; cross-cutting areas for improvement; and best practices that have been shared across departmental regulatory program areas and integrated into training and development. A report of this review, along with an external evaluation of the WCR initiative and the Department's response, is publicly available on the Environment Canada website[xiv].

Federal Sustainable Development Strategy (FSDS) Table[23]

	FSDS Goals	FSDS Performance Indicators	FSDS Targets	FSDS Actual Results
a	Goal 1: Climate Change – Reduce greenhouse gas emission levels to mitigate the severity and unavoidable impacts of climate change	Government actions to meet reduction target	Target 1.1: Climate Change Mitigation – Relative to 2005 emission levels, reduce Canada's total greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions 17% by 2020	In part due to announced federal and provincial measures, Canada is projected to reduce its emissions by 130Mt in 2020 when compared to its initial projected business-as-usual GHG emissions in 2020. This is about half the emissions reductions needed to meet Canada's 2020 emissions target (Copenhagen target).
a	Goal 2: Air Pollution – Minimize the threats to air quality so that the air Canadians breathe is clean and supports healthy ecosystems	Air emissions indicators of sulphur oxides, nitrogen oxides, volatile organic compounds, particulate matter, carbon monoxide, and ammonia	Target 2.1: Air Pollutants – Reduce air pollutants in order to maintain or improve air quality across the country and achieve the emission targets which are currently under development in consultations with provinces and stakeholders	In 2010, air pollutant emissions were 18 to 57% lower than emission levels in 1990. Only ammonia (NH_3) emissions increased; they were 10% higher than the 1990 emission levels.
		Trends in air quality-related health outcomes[24]		A proportion of cardiopulmonary mortality risk is attributable to air pollutants. No upward or downward trends have been observed for the mortality risk due to fine particulate matter ($PM_{2.5}$), while it has grown slightly for ground-level ozone.

[23] Additional environmental indicators and information for all FSDS tables included in this document can be found at the CESI website.
[24] This indicator is produced by Health Canada.

Program Activities
3.3: Compliance Promotion and Enforcement – Pollution
1.4: Compliance Promotion and Enforcement – Wildlife

Program Descriptions

Program Activity 3.3 (Pollution): This program contributes to minimizing damages and threats to the natural environment and biodiversity, through the promotion and enforcement of Environment Canada-administered legislation. Program actions focus on pollution, including toxic substances, their release to air, water or land, and the import and export of hazardous wastes that present a risk to the environment or human health. Compliance promotion initiatives provide information to regulatees on legislative requirements, the environmental benefits of compliance and the potential penalties of non-compliance. The program maintains a contingent of enforcement officers whose activities include gathering intelligence, conducting inspections to verify compliance with laws and regulations, and pursuing investigations to take appropriate enforcement measures against offenders. The program includes compliance analysis and planning to integrate data from all available sources in order to provide continuous feedback on program activities and results.

Program Activity 1.4 (Wildlife): This program serves to conserve and protect the natural environment through compliance promotion and enforcement of the following wildlife-related legislation administered by Environment Canada: the *Species at Risk Act*, the *Migratory Birds Convention Act, 1994*, the *Wild Animal and Plant Protection and Regulation of International and Interprovincial Trade Act*, and the *Canada Wildlife Act*. Measures to promote compliance include communication and publication of information, education and consultation with parties affected by these statutes. The program maintains a contingent of enforcement officers whose actions focus on ensuring and verifying conformity with laws, regulations and permits pertaining to wildlife, through several activities, which include gathering intelligence, conducting inspections and pursuing investigations to take appropriate enforcement measures against alleged offenders. These actions ensure that damages and threats to biodiversity are reduced for the benefit of Canadians and the international community.

Program Activity 3.3: Compliance Promotion and Enforcement – Pollution			
Expected Results	**Performance Indicators**	**Targets**	**Actual Results**
Unlawful releases of harmful substances into the environmental are prevented or minimized through enforcement and promotion of Environment Canada-administrated laws and regulations	Quantity of unlawful harmful substances controlled or removed from the environment as a result of enforcement activities[25]	No target for this indicator has been established	Data for this indicator are not available.

[25] A replacement indicator has been identified and will be reported for 2012–2013.

2011–2012 Financial Resources ($ millions)

Planned Spending	Total Authorities	Actual Spending
39.7	49.3	43.3

Human Resources (Full-Time Equivalent—FTE)

Planned	Actual	Difference
359	357	-2

Program Activity 1.4: Compliance Promotion and Enforcement – Wildlife			
Expected Results	**Performance Indicators**	**Targets**	**Actual Results**
Damage and/or threats to migratory birds, protected habitats and species at risk are prevented or minimized through enforcement of Environment Canada-administrated laws and regulations	Volume of current and future losses of migratory birds, species at risk and protected habitat prevented[26]	No target for this indicator has been established	Data for this indicator are not available.

2011–2012 Financial Resources ($ millions)

Planned Spending	Total Authorities	Actual Spending
18.3	18.8	17.5

Human Resources (Full-Time Equivalent—FTE)

Planned	Actual	Difference
152	126	-26

[26] A replacement indicator has been identified and will be reported for 2012–2013.

Performance Summary and Analysis of Program Activities
3.3: Compliance Promotion and Enforcement – Pollution
1.4: Compliance Promotion and Enforcement – Wildlife

The following summarizes performance against this Program Activity:

- In 2011–2012, Environment Canada enforcement officers conducted over 8,700 inspections on CEPA 1999 and *Fisheries Act* regulations. Over 7,300 inspections were conducted under the *Species at Risk Act*, the *Canada Wildlife Act, Migratory Birds Convention Act, 1994*, and the *Wild Animal and Plant Protection and Regulation of International and Interprovincial Trade Act*. Collectively, these inspections identified over 5,000 violations;
- Compliance promotion activities were conducted to help improve awareness and understanding by regulates of their obligations for 25 risk-management instruments under the *Canadian Environmental Protection Act, 1999* and the *Fisheries Act*;
- The Enforcement Branch continued refining the processes by which priorities are determined and was more proactive in responding to threats regarding high-risk and protected areas, and human health;
- The Enforcement Branch developed a methodology to assess the feasibility of compliance rate indicators for dry-cleaning regulations. Implementation and data collection for the pilot project is to begin in 2012–2013;
- In 2011–2012, the Enforcement Branch opened an office in Fort McMurray. The office will be staffed with wildlife and pollution officers based out of Edmonton and will establish a continuous presence in the region;
- The multi-staged implementation of the new *Environmental Enforcement Act* continued with the preparation of regulations designating the most serious offences, and which set higher maximum and mandatory minimum fines, which will come into force in the summer of 2012–2013;
- The Enforcement Branch developed and initiated a multi-year project plan (based on the identification of high-level business requirements completed in 2011–2012) for the renewal of its business systems, which will include the renewal of its case management system, and which will enhance its reporting capacity;
- The program continued the rollout of operational policies, hired and trained new officers, and completed the deployment of its mobile office project for mobile computing in the field; and,
- In support of enforcement activities, the development and validation of new environmental guidelines (e.g., for naphthenic acids, metals) were addressed by open and transparent laboratory protocols, Standard Operating Procedures, analytical standards, method development, data evaluation analyses and evaluation techniques and reporting, which was presented in the Joint Canada–Alberta Implementation Plan for Oil Sands Monitoring.

Partnerships in Action – Training Beyond Our Borders

Canadian wildlife officers delivered a week-long training course in Botswana for wildlife officers from several African countries, all trying to protect elephant herds from poachers and to eliminate ivory smuggling. The course included basic investigation techniques, evidence gathering and handling, and collaboration in sharing information across agencies and borders.

Lessons Learned at the Strategic Outcome Level

A central lesson learned in the context of this Strategic Outcome, and one that is shared with those of other Strategic Outcomes, has been that Environment Canada's collaboration with key partners on international negotiations and treaties is critical to allowing Canada to gain the leverage necessary to make a meaningful contribution to global progress in addressing climate change and air pollution. Collaboration and active consultation with the U.S. Environment Protection Agency and other international and provincial environment agencies also enabled the Department to develop regulations that are aligned with those of our trading partners and that draw on the most current scientific findings and assessments. This exchange works both ways, with Canada influencing directions in other jurisdictions. For example, Canada was the first country to declare the organic chemical bisphenol A[27] toxic, with many countries then following suit.

At the program level, an evaluation of the Chemicals Management Plan (CMP)—a program jointly managed by Environment Canada and Health Canada—was completed during 2011–2012 and highlighted lessons learned applicable to this Strategic Outcome. Many of the lessons learned pointed to best practices already being employed in the CMP and that could be applied to other programs. These included establishing clear timelines and transparent processes for risk assessment and risk management; using weight of evidence to enable decisions to be made faster, despite some gaps in information; and engaging industry and other stakeholders in participatory and transparent approaches that go beyond minimal legal requirements. The evaluation also identified several opportunities to strengthen the program, such as improving measurement of program outcomes, updating risk assessments as new knowledge of chemical-related risks becomes available, and refining and streamlining the horizontal management and integration of CMP activities. The program managers agreed with the formal recommendations of the evaluation and an action plan is being implemented.

[27] A chemical used to make many hard plastic toys, bottles and food containers.

Internal Services

Program Activities for Internal Services

4.1.1 Governance and Management Support (includes Management and Oversight, Communications, and Legal)	4.1.2 Resource Management Services (includes Human Resources Management, Financial Management, Information Management, Information Technology, and Travel and Other Administrative Services)	4.1.3 Asset Management Services (includes Real Property, Materiel, and Acquisition)

2011–2012 Financial Resources ($ millions)

Planned Spending	Total Authorities	Actual Spending
204.5	238.0	237.1

Human Resources (Full-Time Equivalent—FTE)

Planned	Actual	Difference
1,575	1,602	27

Performance Summary and Analysis of Program Activity: Internal Services

To support the Department in meeting its stewardship mandate and the performance requirements of the Management, Resources and Results Structure Policy, the Management Accountability Framework and specific program priorities, both policy and management priorities were developed.

The following summarizes performance against the Internal Services Program Activity:

Department-wide policy and science objectives:

- Developed data management tools and practices for the Science and Technology (S&T) Branch-level implementation. Increased web-based science (Environmental Science News[xv]) output five-fold, and made modifications to the entire S&T website to improve search capacity. Viewership of Environmental Science News in 2011-12 increased approximately 340% over the previous year;
- Facilitated forums under the Commission for Environmental Cooperation (Canada, United States and Mexico), meetings and workshops with China and discussions with officials from the European Union and India; these dialogues contributed to a better understanding of our international partners' policy perspectives, and provided useful information for the development and implementation of

Environment Canada's policies on a wide range of issues;

- Developed an overview of Canada's best environmental policies and practices, and Canada's positions on sustainable development-related issues in preparation for the Rio+20 United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development; and,
- Co-led, with the Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade (DFAIT), the negotiations of the environmental components of trade agreements, helping assure that environmental considerations continue to be a key element of Canada's approach to negotiating trade agreements as occurred in 2011–2012 with countries and communities such as the European Union, Morocco, Honduras, the Caribbean Community and Ukraine.

Department-wide management objectives:

- Developed the first Suite of Management Frameworks, the Financial Management Framework and the Internal Control Framework, including an action plan for internal controls over financial reporting; these mechanisms helped assure that key financial management controls are in place to remain compliant with Treasury Board and Office of the Comptroller General directives;
- Adopted measures to increase managers' leadership competencies (e.g. through the Environment Canada's Managers' Network and Leadership Development Program) and improved human resources policy guidance, through adoption of more rigorous procedures to direct appointments and monitoring and control of the staffing process (e.g. through the creation of the Staffing Centre of Expertise);
- Developed standards for several corporate services, including contracting processing service standards and conducted a contracting/procurement benchmarking study;
- Continued to protect the confidentiality and integrity of the security of the Information Management and Information Technology (IM/IT) system, made all the more challenging during a period of transition of many IM/IT services to Shared Services Canada;
- Established Portfolio Management teams whose objective is to respond and adapt to emerging or existing IM/IT challenges and opportunities;
- The departmental Business Continuity Plan was updated to reflect completion of the Business Impact Analysis for all critical services and associated risks related to natural hazards, technical failures and human-induced threats;
- Partnered with the Government of Canada Open Data Initiative making information on Environment Canada's programs and scientific findings more available to the public;
- Finalized the Department's Policy on Security and the Departmental Security Plan, furthering the centralization of all security functions; and,
- Continued to enhance decision tracking within the department and across the portfolio through modernized approaches, including automated, client-driven databases.

Lessons Learned at the Internal Services Level

Any improvements to the delivery of the Department's Internal Services require open communication and decision-making processes, informed both by program needs and the ability of Internal Services branches to support programs. Improvement can be further achieved with horizontal management efforts within the Internal Services branches themselves and with departmental and interdepartmental programs. Planning for the communication of information to the public needs to be integrated as early as possible into program planning processes to allow coordination of news releases and posting of information. Audits and evaluations identified opportunities to improve financial management, internal controls and reporting; management of assets; and contracting and staffing processes and performance measurement; and noted that efforts in some areas to better communicate, collaborate further and to clarify roles and responsibilities should be enhanced.

Impacts on Financial and Human Resources Resulting from the Establishment of Shared Services Canada

2011–2012 Financial Resources ($ millions)		
	Planned Spending	**Total Authorities ***
Net transfer post-Orders in Council (OIC)** to Shared Services Canada (SSC)	21.7	21.7
2011–2012 Human Resources		
	Planned	**Actual**
Deemed to SSC	72	71

* Pursuant to section 31.1 of the *Financial Administration Act* and Orders in Council P.C. 2011-0881, P.C. 2011-0877 and P.C. 2011-1297, this amount was deemed to have been appropriated to SSC, which resulted in a reduction in the appropriation for Environment Canada.

** Total authorities, as presented in the 2011–2012 Financial Resources table (and other relevant tables) in the Summary of Performance section, is the net of any transfers to SSC. Actual Spending does not include expenditures incurred on behalf of SSC as of the OIC date.

Greening Government Operations

Environment Canada is a participant in the Federal Sustainable Development Strategy (FSDS) and contributes to the Greening Government Operations targets through the Internal Services Program Activity. The Department contributes to the following target areas of theme IV of the FSDS:

- green buildings
- green procurement
- e-waste, managed print, paper consumption and green meetings
- greenhouse gas emissions

For additional details on Environment Canada's Greening Government Operations activities, please see this website[xvi].

SECTION III: SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

Financial Highlights

The financial highlights presented on the following pages offer an overview of Environment Canada's financial position and the net cost of operations before government funding and transfers. The detailed unaudited departmental financial statements can be found on Environment Canada's website[xvii].

Condensed Statement of Financial Position (Unaudited) **As of March 31, 2012** **(in millions of dollars)**			
	Change (%)	**2011-2012**	**2010-2011**
Total net liabilities	-1.8%	449,991	458,008
Total net financial assets	-25.8%	156,453	210,958
Departmental net debt	18.8%	293,538	247,050
Total non-financial assets	- 2.0%	387,185	394,987
Departmental net financial position	-36.7%	93,647	147,937
Condensed Statement of Operations and Departmental Net Financial Position (Unaudited) **For the Year Ended March 31, 2012** **(in millions of dollars)**			
	Change (%)	**2011-2012**	**2010-2011**
Total expenses	-2.9%	1,139,406	1,173,208
Total revenues	-4.9%	59,950	63,274
Net cost of operations before government funding and transfers*	-4.9%	1,109,673	1,166,261
Departmental net financial position	-36.7%	93,647	147,937

* In 2011-2012, the Net cost of operations before government funding and transfer includes $31.5 million in expenses and $1.3 million in revenues deemed to have been recorded by Shared Services Canada (SSC). In 2010-2011, these amounts represent $58.5 million in expenses and $2.1 million in revenues.

Financial Statements

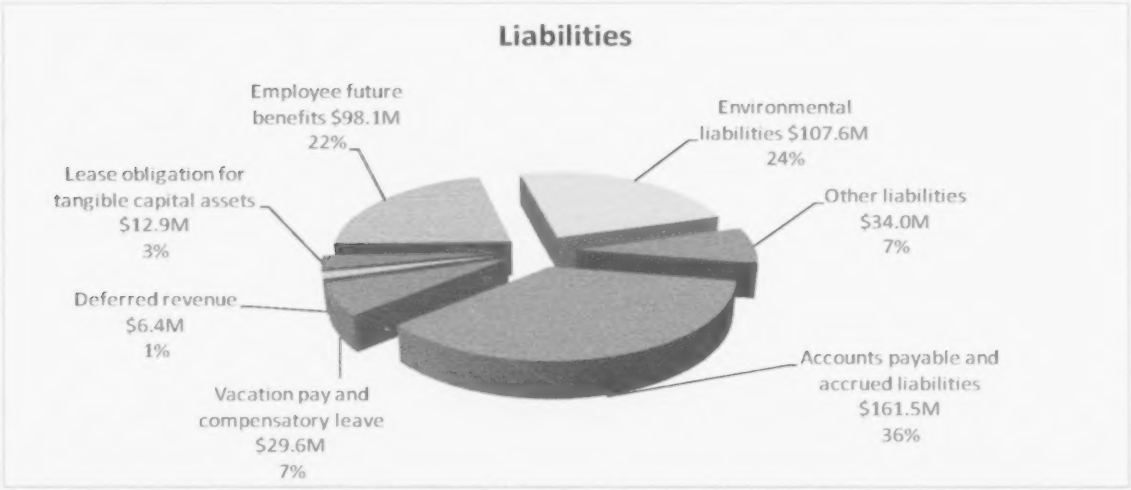
Environment Canada's unaudited financial statements are prepared in accordance with Treasury Board policies which are based on Canadian public sector accounting standards and, therefore, are different from appropriation-based reporting, which is reflected in Sections I and II of this report. Sections I and II are prepared on a modified cash basis, and not an accrual basis. A reconciliation between Parliamentary Appropriations used (*modified cash basis*) and the Net Cost of Operations (*accrual basis*) is set out in Note 2 and 3 of Environment Canada's Unaudited Financial Statements at this website[xviii].

Liabilities by Type

Total liabilities were $450 million at the end of 2011-2012. This represents a decrease of $8 million or 1.8 percent from the previous year's total liabilities of $458 million. The accounts payable and accrued liabilities continue to represent the largest component of liabilities at $161.5 million (35.9 percent of total liabilities) in 2011-2012.

The decrease in Environment Canada's total net liabilities valuation is mainly attributable to:

- An overall reduction of accrued liabilities of $17.6 million which includes a $33.6 million reduction related to a payment to Nature Conservancy of Canada (NCC) offset by a $15.7 million increase related to the disclosure of the obligation for termination benefits;
- A reduction of the accounts payable to external parties by $8 million which includes a $5.6 million reduction related to the transfer of ongoing accounts payable settled on behalf of Shared Services Canada (SSC);
- A decrease of $7 million in lease obligation for tangible capital assets due to the transfer of informatics hardware to SSC;
- A decrease of $16.8 million in liabilities related to employee future benefits explains by the abolition of severance pay in some classification in 2011-2012;
- A increase of $33 million in other liabilities related to contingent liabilities; and
- A net increase of $7.7 million in environmental liabilities.


Liabilities
Employee future benefits $98.1M 22%
Environmental liabilities $107.6M 24%
Lease obligation for tangible capital assets $12.9M 3%
Other liabilities $34.0M 7%
Deferred revenue $6.4M 1%
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities $161.5M 36%
Vacation pay and compensatory leave $29.6M 7%

See Notes 4 to 8 and Note 11 of the Departmental Financial Statements for more details – Accounts payable and accrued liabilities; Deferred revenue; Lease obligation for tangible capital assets; Employee future benefits; Environmental and contingent liabilities; Contractual obligations.

Assets by Type

Total assets, valued at $543.6 million, have decreased by $62.3 million or 10.3 percent in 2011-2012. The tangible capital assets continue to represent the largest component of assets at $381.3 million (70 percent of total assets) in 2011-2012.

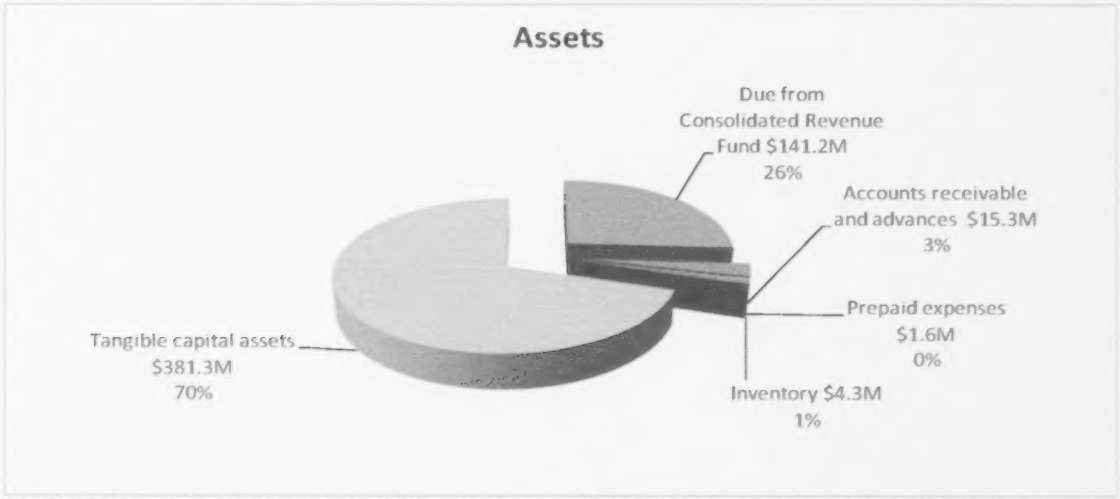
The decrease in Environment Canada's total net assets valuation is mainly attributable to:

Financial Assets

- A decrease of $39.8 million in the due from the Consolidated Revenue Fund; and
- A decrease of $14.7 million in accounts receivable and advances.

Non-Financial Assets

- A decrease of $7.8 million explained by the transfer of tangible capital assets with a net book value of $10.4 million to Shared Service Canada (SSC). Environment Canada's tangible capital assets have net increased by $2.6 million. The major acquisitions were for machinery and equipment and assets under construction.


Assets
Due from Consolidated Revenue Fund $141.2M 26%
Accounts receivable and advances $15.3M 3%
Prepaid expenses $1.6M 0%
Inventory $4.3M 1%
Tangible capital assets $381.3M 70%

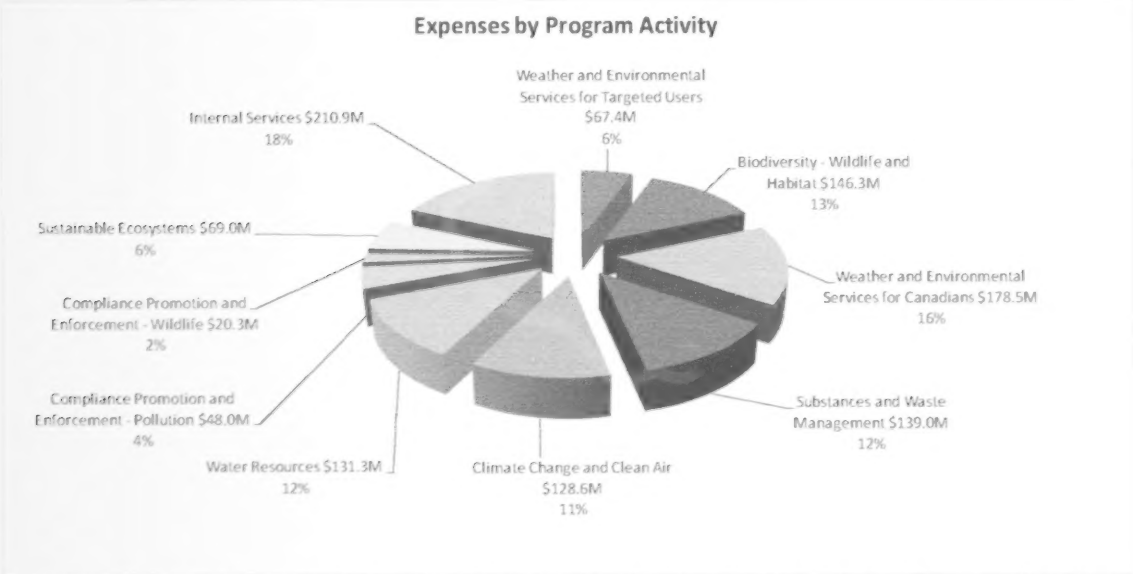
See Notes 9 and 10 of the Departmental Financial Statements for more details – Accounts receivable and advances; Tangible Capital Assets.

Expenses by Program Activity

Total departmental expenses by Program Activity amounted to $1,139.4 million for 2011-2012. The decrease of $33.8 million or 2.9 percent, from $1,173.2 million in 2010-2011 to $1,139.4 million in the current fiscal year is mostly due to:

- The government's ongoing commitment, in Budget 2011, to identify ways to reduce operating and program costs in order to meet the Canada's Economic Action Plan objectives;
- The abolition of severance pay in some classifications in 2011-2012 that resulted in a diminution of the departmental provision; and
- The termination of the National Vehicle Scrappage Program, which reduced the transfer payments by $41.3 million.

The decrease of expenses has been offset by the record of an expense of $33 million in environmental liabilities.

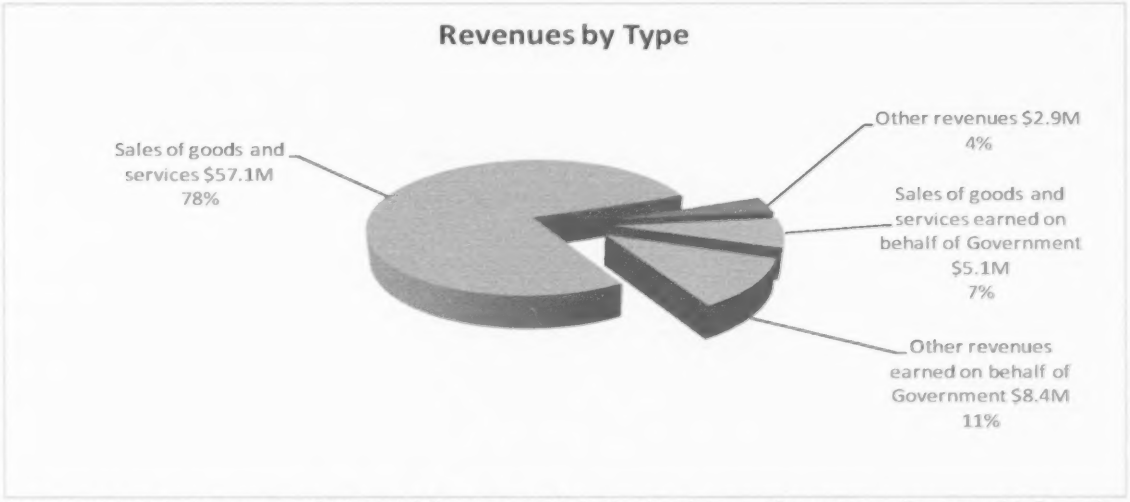

Expenses by Program Activity
Weather and Environmental Services for Targeted Users $67.4M 6%
Internal Services $210.9M 18%
Biodiversity - Wildlife and Habitat $146.3M 13%
Sustainable Ecosystems $69.0M 6%
Weather and Environmental Services for Canadians $178.5M 16%
Compliance Promotion and Enforcement - Wildlife $20.3M 2%
Compliance Promotion and Enforcement - Pollution $48.0M 4%
Substances and Waste Management $139.0M 12%
Water Resources $131.3M 12%
Climate Change and Clean Air $128.6M 11%

See Note 14 of the Departmental Financial Statements for further breakdown of expenditures – Segmented information by Standard Objects and Program Activity Architecture.

Revenues by Type

Total revenues amounted to $60 million for 2011-2012. This amount excludes $13.5M of revenues earned on behalf of Government. The majority of the revenue in 2011-2012 is derived from Environment Canada's meteorological services under the "Weather and Environmental Services for Targeted Users". Major revenue items include disposal at sea permit applications, meteorological services, hydraulics laboratory, and disposal at sea monitoring fees.

The decrease of $3.3 million or 5.3 percent in Environment Canada's net revenues in 2011-2012 is due to a diminution of sales of goods and information products related to weather forecasts and hydrometric data.


Revenues by Type
Sales of goods and services $57.1M 78%
Other revenues $2.9M 4%
Sales of goods and services earned on behalf of Government $5.1M 7%
Other revenues earned on behalf of Government $8.4M 11%

See Note 14 of the Departmental Financial Statements for further breakdown of revenues – Segmented information by type and Program Activity Architecture.

Supplementary Information Tables

The following tables are provided electronically as part of the Department's 2011–2012 DPR[xix] submission to the Treasury Board of Canada Secretariat:

- Details on Transfer Payment Programs
- Greening Government Operations
- Horizontal Initiatives
- Internal Audits and Evaluations
- Responses to Parliamentary Committees and External Audits
- Sources of Respendable and Non-Respendable Revenue
- Status Report on Projects Operating with Specific TB Approval
- Up-front Multi-year Funding
- User Fees Reporting

Organizational Contact Information

For questions or comments on Environment Canada's Departmental Performance Report, please contact:

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[i] Acts and regulations: http://www.ec.gc.ca/default.asp?lang=En&n=48D356C1-1
[ii] CESI website: http://www.ec.gc.ca/indicateurs-indicators/
[iii] Canada's Emissions Trends 2012 report: http://www.ec.gc.ca/Publications/default.asp?lang=En&xml=253AE6E6-5E73-4AFC-81B7-9CF440D5D2C5
[iv] *Cabinet Directive on the Environmental Assessment of Policy, Plan and Program Proposals: http://www.ceaa.gc.ca/default.asp?lang=En&n=B3186435-1*
[v] Public statement website: http://www.ec.gc.ca/ee-ca/default.asp?lang=en&n=3EC7C717-1
[vi] Departmental Website : http://www.ec.gc.ca/default.asp?lang=En&n=31D9FF32-1
[vii] Environment Canada website: http://www.ec.gc.ca/dd-sd/default.asp?lang=En&n=C2844D2D-1
[viii] Public Works and Government Services Canada's website: http://www.tpsgc-pwgsc.gc.ca/recgen/txt/72-eng.html
[ix] Wild Species Website: http://www.wildspecies.ca/
[x] Canadian Environmental Sustainability Indictor website: http://www.ec.gc.ca/indicateurs-indicators/default.asp?lang=En&n=2647AF7D-1
[xi] iPhone app: http://www.unep.org/eyeonearth/ipad/
[xii] GEMStat website: http://www.gemstat.org/
[xiii] Canadian Environmental Sustainability Indictor website: http://www.ec.gc.ca/indicateurs-indicators/default.asp?lang=En&n=2647AF7D-1
[xiv] Environment Canada website: http://www.ec.gc.ca/default.asp?lang=En&n=0F37F7CD-1
[xv] Environmental Science News: http://www.ec.gc.ca/scitech/default.asp?lang=En&n=F5C2D374-1
[xvi] Greening Government Operations website: http://www.ec.gc.ca/default.asp?lang=En&n=31D9FF32-1
[xvii] Environment Canada's website: http://www.ec.gc.ca/default.asp?lang=En&n=31D9FF32-1
[xviii] Website: http://www.ec.gc.ca/default.asp?lang=En&n=31D9FF32-1
[xix] Department's 2011–2012 DPR: http://www.ec.gc.ca/default.asp?lang=En&n=A51A4EDA-1

www.ec.gc.ca

Additional information can be obtained at:

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